

THE COVINA ARGUS

VOLUME 42

COVINA, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 13, 1913.

NO. 3

Look on the next
page for our
Christmas
announcement.

Warner, Whitel & S.

Purveyors of Pure Foods.

Phone—Private Exchange 44.

First National Bank

OF COVINA

DIRECTORS
Geo. E. Anderson, W. H. Holliday, A. P. Kerckhoff, President
J. R. Elliott, H. M. Houser, W. M. Griswold, Vice Pres.
Marco H. Hellman, A. P. Kerckhoff, M. LEONHARDT, Cashier
W. M. Griswold, A. P. Kerckhoff, ROBERT M. PHILLO, Asst. Cash.

Capital and Surplus, \$125,000

Covina Valley Savings Bank

Covina, Cal.

DIRECTORS
Geo. E. Anderson, W. H. Holliday, A. P. Kerckhoff, President
J. R. Elliott, H. M. Houser, W. M. Griswold, Vice President
Marco H. Hellman, A. P. Kerckhoff, M. LEONHARDT, Cashier
W. M. Griswold, A. P. Kerckhoff, ROBERT M. PHILLO, Asst. Cash.

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000



ARE GIFTS OF GOLD

IN an extensive display ready for the discriminating shopper, you'll find this gift seekers' palace.

The thoughtful giver of today is known not by the amount of money he spends, but by the wisdom he displays in selecting his gifts.

We take pleasure in assisting you in selecting that which is most appropriate and pleasing as a gift at prices within your consideration.

Have you seen our windows?
Welcome!

"Ask your neighbors about FINCH'S"

FINCH'S JEWELRY STORE

Graduate Jewelers and Opticians.
Phone 42.

BALDWIN PARK GROCERY IS BURGLARIZED BY BOLD AUTOMOBILE GANG OF ROBBERS

Nearly \$800 worth of general merchandise was taken from the store of C. L. Hollingsworth at Baldwin Park sometime during the hours of Thursday night. The door was broken open with a heavy bar, and the store rifled completely, all the best merchandise being taken.

The robbery was done in the bright moonlight while the little village slept. A few were awakened by the noise of prying open the door, but did not attach any importance to the noise. The robbery was not discovered until C. L. Hollingsworth, the proprietor, opened the store on Friday morning. He found the store in indescribable confusion.

Constable J. J. Saunders of Covina township was notified and also the sheriff's office in Los Angeles. Deputy Sheriff George Van Vleet was sent out by the sheriff's office, and together the two officers scoured the country all day yesterday, visiting the nearby communities, especially in Spanish town, north of Irwindale.

Every evidence goes to show that the robbers came to the village in an automobile, and that they pried open the door with one of the steel instru-

ments used to put on automobile tires. They loaded the machine with every kind of article, even including candy for children and phonograph records. The cash register was broken open and six dollars in pennies taken.

A hurriedly-made list, furnished by the store keeper, is as follows: 150 pairs of shoes, three boxes of dress shirts, work shirts, underwear, 6 boxes of socks, ladies' and misses' hose, three boxes of suspenders, corset covers, eight dollar watches, three ten-pound pails of lard, three ten-pound pails of Cottolene, three two and one-half pound cans of Stoll's coffee, fifteen one-pound cans of Stoll's coffee, and about 60 phonograph records.

The place is known as the Park Cash Store, and has built up a good business in the last three years. The loss is a severe blow to the proprietor, however. Constable Saunders said last night that he was reasonably sure that officers in the valley would be able to locate the robbers within a few days. Several breaks of this kind have happened lately in nearby towns and the dragnet is being thrown out to round up the gang.

Holy Trinity Bazar Is Well Patronized

An overflow of hungry people crowded politely but insistently against the doors of the parlors of the Woman's Club House Thursday evening, bent on getting a share of the chicken supper served by the Ladies' Guild of Holy Trinity Episcopal church. Although the ladies had prepared a supper on the proportions of past years, they were at last obliged to turn away a number of people, who sighed regretfully and hid themselves to a restaurant.

The supper was the kind of a success that always pleases the ladies of the guild. It was a very successful one, and the ladies of the guild were well patronized. The ladies of the guild were well patronized.

Mrs. Caroline S. Thorne, president of the Guild, was in charge of all the committees, and she was ably assisted by the ladies of the society. At the fancy booth the ladies in charge were Mrs. W. B. Broadwell, Mrs. F. B. Evans of Alaska, and Mrs. Belle Harris; baby booth, Mrs. A. R. Evans, Mrs. Robert Walker and Mrs. Williams; St. Agnes Guild booth, Miss Violet Coulter, Emogene Arthur, Leona Hammond, Dorothy Bowne, Marjorie Clark and Hazel Potter; apron booth Mrs. W. H. Collins, Mrs. W. B. Thorne, candy, Mrs. W. W. Nash, Mrs. C. F. Crawford, Mrs. James A. Grannis; fish pond, Miss Emma Hawks, Miss Helen Broadwell; handkerchiefs, Mrs. Della Arthur, Mrs. G. F. Platt; miscellaneous, Mrs. C. J. Platt, Mrs. A. Taylor, Mrs. Geo. Covert; delicatessen, Mrs. M. J. McCarthy, Mrs. C. T. Booth, Mrs. R. Smith Elston; tea tables, Mrs. C. A. Leighton, Mrs. F. H. Clapp; supper committee, Mrs. J. H. Saxe, Mrs. B. M. Given, Mrs. Dan Reichard; kitchen committee, Mrs. C. W. Potter, Mrs. William Crook, Mrs. E. G. Prather, Mrs. J. R. Elliott, Mrs. Dan Reichard; waiting on table, Miss Hazel Saxe, Rosita Kerckhoff, Marjorie Clarke, Agnes Hammond, Helen Broadwell, Ruth Arthur, Gladys Sherwood, Inez Freeman, Robert Stebbins, Samuel Broadwell, Jack Clarke, Phillip Leighton, Roy Smith; ticket seller, Mrs. Alice Burpee.

The hall was prettily decorated in holiday colors for the occasion. A nice sum was netted, which will keep up the reputation of the Guild as money-makers.

Covina Lumber Co. Purchases Ten Lots

The Covina Lumber Company, situated at the corner of Front street and Citrus avenue, on the Southern Pacific Company's tracks, has purchased this week ten lots stretching from Front street to the boundary line on which the Covina Planing mill is located.

The property was purchased of A. L. Martin of Los Angeles, and has been under lease by the lumber company for some time. It has a frontage on Citrus avenue of 250 feet and 92 feet on Front street. The consideration is not named. The company is represented in the deal by Messrs. Viney & Milliken, who have been building up a fine business in the Covina valley during the past three years. The company also has a lumber yard at Baldwin Park. Mr. Milliken said this week that no plans had been definitely made concerning the improvement of the property.

Dipping spoons for the home-made and church fair candles can be had from Nash.

Drowning Baby Boy Saved by Mexican

The rescue of a drowning baby boy from a covered reservoir at the ranch of G. C. Stringfellow was accomplished Wednesday morning through the quick-wittedness of a Mexican laborer and a woman who lived near by and who answered the frenzied screams of the baby's mother.

The boy, Charles Sidney Stringfellow, 2 years old, had been playing about the reservoir and while peeping into the small aperture which had been left open for the purpose of draining the reservoir, he had fallen in.

The hole through which the baby had fallen was too small for a man to squeeze through. The water in the reservoir was about eight feet deep. Marron seized a garden rake, and after several futile efforts to reach the baby, finally entangled the rake in the baby's clothes, and with the aid of Mrs. Stafford, who caught the baby under the arm with a long-handled hoe, the two drew the child up within reaching distance.

Dr. G. D. Jennings was called, but said afterwards that the child's life was saved by the prompt action of the woman and man. Marron, when offered money, threw up his hands in dissent, and went back to his work.

Parcel Post Packages Congest Mail Traffic

The Covina post office looks like a freight house these days. All kinds of merchandise is piled up, waiting to be called for by local merchants and ranchers, who are having goods sent them by parcel post. The local force is working as rapidly as possible on every mail, but Postmaster Matthews says that, although he expects to be able to handle the mail with reasonable speed during the holidays, the parcel post business is going to be a serious question during the Christmas shopping days.

A very urgent request has been sent over the United States by the post office department asking that all packages for Christmas be placed in the office as soon as possible. There will be a very serious congestion of heavy matter travelling east and west during the coming two weeks. Packages mailed within the next few days will not any more than reach destinations in the United States in time for Christmas. It is liable to take as many as ten days to get a package to Chicago, especially if it is mailed in the latter part of the coming week. Special trains will be provided to handle the package mail, but the enormous and sudden increase in parcel post service will throw the department quite a little off regular schedule. Guy Adams, general manager of mails on the Harriman lines, has recently announced that all first class mail will travel ahead of second and third, and that second and third class mail not ready to go on the same train with first class, will be held to follow on later trains.

LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHER SAYS PICTURES ALWAYS PLEASE

Search the stores over in Christendom and you will find no better Christmas presents than an Eastman kodak.

And for a Christmas remembrance is there anything that beats a cabinet photo of yourself, your wife, or children. Have the little baby photographed for the folks back home. C. W. TUCKER, The Likeness Shop.

Buy It In Covina

Do your Christmas buying with friends, your home merchants, who are your neighbors, and who spend the money you spend with them in making a better town.

From the merchants of Covina you can get high-grade goods for less money than you can in Los Angeles. Buy it in Covina--we need the money here.

Catherwood Is Called By Baptist Members

The annual meeting and supper of the Baptist church was held in the church parlors last Friday evening. About 225 sat down to supper, the largest number of any similar occasion in the history of the church.

Herbert Healy presided at the business meeting, at which the roll of the church was called. There were 128 out of a membership of 196 who responded. Non-residence and sickness accounts for most of the absences. Reports on different phases of the year's work were given as follows: Music, Forest Manning; Sunday-school, Herbert Healy; P. Y. E. U. Mary Fuhls; Ladies Aid, Mrs. John Matthews; Epworth League, Mrs. J. H. Matthews; trustees, W. L. Smith; Sunday-school superintendent, Herbert Healy; 1st assistant superintendent, Mrs. M. E. Clifford; 2nd assistant superintendent, Forest Manning; superintendent primary department, Lucy Matthews.

The following resolution, presented by A. M. Pence, was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted: Whereas, We have just listened to the encouraging reports of the various departments of our church, and; Whereas, We have, under difficult and encouraging circumstances, closed a very successful year in our church work under the most worthy leadership of our beloved pastor, Rev. W. W. Catherwood;

Be It Resolved, That Rev. W. W. Catherwood be and hereby is called as our pastor for the year 1914, with our most hearty and unanimous endorsement, with our pledge to be more faithful next year than in the past.

Rhode Island Reds Win for Covina Men

An illustration of the fact that it takes all kinds of businesses to put a town on the map is to be found this week in the fact that S. E. Coons, a local poultry fancier, carried away two first prizes at the Pasadena poultry show, beating everything in the class in which he exhibited.

Mr. Coons had but two entries in the show, one pullet and the other a cockerel, both Rhode Island Reds from his prize pen. The show was a big one, and there were a large number of entries in the Rhode Island class. The judges, however, were unanimous in giving the Covina man the first prizes.

At the same show, V. R. Long, another Covina bird fancier, brought home third prizes on cockerel and fourth and fifth on pullets in the same Rhode Island Red class with Mr. Coons. This pretty well cleaned up the prizes in this class. Mr. Long has won a number of prizes at shows in the county. He said that he is preparing a big exhibit for the Los Angeles poultry show that opens in January. His birds won prizes and commendation last year at this show.

GIRL RIDES OSTRICH OVER DESERT TO GIVE WARNING

Riding for miles on a swift-running ostrich is one of the features of a thrilling picture that will be shown at the Isis theater on Monday and Tuesday nights of next week.

Can you imagine anything more speedy, spirited or interesting for a real good run than a lovely lady racing over the South African veldt on the back of an ostrich—to arouse the military and thwart the hideous designs of murderous Zulus? "The Wild Ride" is a South African heroic-interesting, picturesque and potential.

Christmas for Waifs in Preparation Now

Monday, December 8, an all-day session of the Quarterly Board meeting of the David and Margaret Home was held at that institution. This board is composed of members from each Methodist Episcopal church in California. A good showing was present from Los Angeles, Pasadena, Upland, Ontario, Pomona, Claremont, Azusa, Glendale, Covina and San Dimas, all enthusiastic over the work and sanguine in their hopes for the future welfare of the Home.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer and housekeeping committee were read, all of which were highly satisfactory.

Plans are also ready for erecting a concrete building with all modern equipments for a laundry. This will necessarily involve a great deal of expense and funds are needed for it. Donations will be gratefully accepted from all.

At present there are fifty-two children in the Home, all in good health, which certainly speaks well for their caretakers. This little family is anticipating a joyful Christmas—three turkeys have already been promised and it is hoped there will be more for fifty-two healthy growing appetites—as well as cranberries and all other substantial good things necessary for a Christmas dinner. Plans are being made for receiving gifts in this line.

COVINA MAN APPOINTED NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

As a result of the activity shown by the Covina valley in preparing for a winning exhibit at the National Orange Show in San Bernardino, F. R. Greenleaf of Covina, has been appointed a national committeeman to represent this district in the preliminary councils of the directors. Greenleaf will attend all meetings at San Bernardino, and his appointment means that Covina will be adequately taken care of in this big exhibition of citrus fruits.

This week a committee of Covina business men and ranchers was chosen to work in conjunction with Greenleaf in the matter of raising money to defray the expenses of the Covina exhibit. The local banks, several of the business houses, and a number of ranchers have already subscribed liberally. The canvass will be made through the valley during the coming month.

The committee is composed of F. R. Greenleaf, Max Leonhardt, W. W. Nash, H. L. Marshall, W. M. Griswold, John O. Houser, Dey Row, C. W. Tucker, Gordon C. Douglas. The various public-spirited organizations of Covina have already taken action to assist in preparing for the exhibit.

CITRUS AVENUE OFFICE FOR CHARLES BULLER

The name of C. O. Buller appeared this week on the front windows of the Buller block, which is occupied on the lower floor by the Warner, Whitel grocery store. Mr. Buller, who assumed charge of his father's large estate on the death of the late Idaho state senator and banker, has just returned from a trip to see the Idaho property, and to arrange for all legal procedure in connection with the estate.

A large amount of citrus and other farming property in California is included in the Buller holdings. The son is now engaged in putting in a big irrigating plant on citrus property in Corona. He will transact all his business from the offices in the Buller building, which he has furnished this week with modern office fixtures.

Championship Game Is Won By Covina

Playing the game of their lives, with perfect team work, and shooting goals from almost impossible angles, the Covina high school boys' basketball team won the Suburban League championship from San Fernando, by a score of 59 to 39, last Saturday.

San Fernando started out to live up to her reputation, by scoring a goal before the game was a minute old, by lightning-like play, and they thought it was all over but the yelling. However, this was their only good chance to yell, as Covina proved that this was only a slip of a cog, by taking the lead in less than two minutes of play. The Covina boys showed that this was really the first time that they had been forced to play their best. Every member played a far better game than he had ever played before or that was ever supposed he could play.

The main feature of the game was Covina's team work. On the offensive, Dalin and Morris played a wonderful game, each one throwing twelve field goals and playing the San Fernando guards off their feet. On the defensive side, Austin, Kendall, and Edmunson broke up play after play, which looked like sure scores for San Fernando, and rushed the ball down the field to our goal, under the noses of the San Fernando players. The real fact is that our boys, knowing that San Fernando's main asset was speed, started in and ran them to death.

The final score of the game does not show its closeness, or interest, the score at the end of the first half being 29 to 23 in our favor, and in the middle of the second half, 31 to 30, with San Fernando in the lead.

A crowd of about 100 rooters accompanied the team on the cars, in the truck, in automobiles, and even on bicycles, and did some good yelling.

The boys who had the honor of being on the team were Morris, captain; Dalin; Austin, manager; Edmunson, Kendall, Ralph Smith, Federsohn, and Nigg.

—Jack Clarke, 15.

NOTED HIGH TENOR TO SING HERE

Leon Rice of New York City, is to appear in Covina in an Evening of Song.

Music lovers of Covina will be greatly interested in the announcement that Leon Rice, the famous New York tenor, has been engaged by the Men's League of the Presbyterian church to give an "Evening of Song," January 4th.

Mr. Rice enjoys a reputation that is international in its scope as one of America's greatest tenors. He has for several years been tenor soloist of the choir of Trinity Chapel (Trinity church corporation), New York City, one of the finest church positions in the metropolis. More than 2000 concert engagements have been filled by Mr. Rice in the United States, Canada, and Europe, and everywhere he has appeared the press has accorded him the most extravagant praise for his splendid voice and artistic singing. He has studied with some of the most noted instructors here and abroad, and his appearance in Covina will be awaited with genuine interest.

Jonio Caesar Rice, who is also an artist of international reputation, will preside at the piano, and an evening of rare enjoyment is promised all who are fortunate enough to attend.

The London Free Press says: "No more enjoyable treat has been provided for the music lovers of London in some time than the recital of Leon Rice. He sang twenty songs, each a gem, and swayed his audience at will."

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Aschenbrenner left Wednesday evening for a six-weeks' visit with friends and relatives in Salem, Oregon.

Evans Is Chosen By Orange Growers



C. E. CRAWFORD,
Again chosen secretary and manager of Covina Orange Growers' Association, and who will serve on Exchange board.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Covina Orange Growers' Association was held at the office of the association last Saturday, Dec. 6.

After reading the official reports covering the business transacted the past year, the meeting proceeded to was speed, started in and ran them to the betterment of the members of this association in the future. The lineup in acreage the coming year will be about 825 acres, practically the same as the 1912 acreage. The estimated number of cars to be shipped is about 450 cars.

This packing-house is now equipped with all the latest machinery and has

a capacity of about five cars per day, being sufficient to handle properly all the fruit of the members, even in the heaviest years.

The following seven members were elected a board of directors, out of fourteen placed in nomination: L. L. Ratekin, A. R. Evans, Louis Harris, H. M. Houser, S. S. Aschenbrenner, Geo. B. Scofield, and D. A. Boal.

Immediately after the stockholders' meeting, the directors organized with

the following officers: A. R. Evans, president; L. L. Ratekin, vice-president; H. M. Houser, treasurer; and C. E. Crawford, secretary and manager.

As representatives on the Covina Fruit Exchange board, A. R. Evans and C. E. Crawford were elected.

It will be especially pleasing to a large majority of the membership to know that the directors have appointed Otto Anderson as picking inspector.

In this capacity Mr. Anderson will have full charge of all the picking crews. His long experience in orchard work, together with knowledge of men, makes it sure that only efficient help will be employed and the growers can rest assured that the picking will be done in a careful and conscientious manner.

The meeting was the fourteenth annual one since the organization of this body of growers. The Covina Or-

ange Growers' Association is connected with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and shares the Covina territory in the Exchange with the Covina Citrus Association and the Irwindale and Charter Oak Associations.

The meeting this year was of brief duration than in other years, as there were fewer important matters to discuss. For many years now, this association has transacted its business smoothly, with satisfaction to the

growers, and the manager, C. E. Crawford, has held the position with credit, until he has a thorough knowledge of this important work. The fact that this association has gone through a universally bad year and now confronts the opening season with comparatively no loss of acreage, is a credit to the management, and also to the stability of orange growers of the kind that make up the stockholding personnel of the association.

Headquarters For Santa Claus

—watch for him

He will soon be at our store, and will hold a reception and distribute Christmas presents.

Santa is coming straight to our store to spend the holidays.

—Santa says

he never saw so large a stock of such excellent goods as we now have on sale. He took a particular interest in the BAKERY DEPT., and as he looked it through he grew very enthusiastic over the quality and prices of the goods, noticing the home made fruit cake over a year old, and selling for 35c per pound, and the extra large, thick Pumpkin and Mince Pies, baked especially for Christmas at 20 cents each. Then there are CHRISTMAS CAKES, JELLY ROLLS, COOKIES and CRULERS of all kinds. Actually, he thought he was back in New England. Besides these, there are ALMONDS, WALNUTS, CHESTNUTS, RAISINS, CRANBERRIES, PUMPKIN, MINCE MEAT, PLUM PUDDING, SWEET CIDER, and so many other seasonable goodies that he decided to make Warner, Whitsel store his headquarters.

Santa says he doesn't see why people here in California don't send something as a present to the folks "back east" that is more distinctively Californian. For instance, a pound of CALARAB FIGS, an exceptionally fine confection, can be bought for 25 cents. One pound packages of MRS. MOWATT'S FAMOUS SUN-CURED CLUSTER RAISINS sell for from 15 to 25 cents. A quart can of CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES or a can of the finest California fruit can be bought for from 25 cents to 40 cents. Any of these, and many other articles which will suggest themselves to you, may now be sent anywhere by PARCELS POST for a few cents, and they certainly are the kind of presents that reflect the true Christmas spirit. Come in and look over what we have to offer or call up and tell us your desires. Perhaps we can suggest something that will be acceptable.

Warner, Whitsel & Company

Purveyors of Pure Foods

EXCHANGE 44

Covina, Cal.



Compensation And Safety Insurance Act

Commencing January 1, 1914, employers will be held liable under the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act for any accidental injuries sustained by employees while at work. The state, through its Compensation Insurance Fund, provided for under the act, has prepared to insure employers against such loss at the lowest standard rates. These rates will average from 20 to 40 per cent lower than compensation rates that have hitherto prevailed in California.

Except in the case where workers themselves are guilty of intoxication or willful misconduct, the employer, under the law, will be held liable for any injury sustained by his employees by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, and also for the death of any such employee if the injury shall proximately cause death. The only exceptions relate to those employees engaged in household domestic service or in the various forms of agriculture.

After paying losses, operating expenses, setting aside required reserves and a moderate percentage to build up a surplus to meet possible catastrophe loss, the balance, if any, will be in the nature of a profit, that, in the case of stock companies, would be paid to the stock holders in dividends, but in the case of the State Insurance Fund, it is the intention of the Industrial Accident Commission to have the policy holders reap the benefit thereof.

This makes the State Insurance Fund practically a mutual company. It, therefore, makes it to the interest of employers to give the State Fund every preference and support. The "fund" has been organized with the same care exercised in organizing private undertakings. Insurance experts have been chosen purely on merit regardless of political faith. Employers will, therefore, have every right to expect that the "fund" will be conducted in accordance with the highest business principles, giving its policy holders the most perfect protection at the lowest cost.

The fact of an employer holding an unlimited policy in the State Compensation Insurance Fund, whatever may be its reserve, will, in the event of an accident to any of his workmen, mean that he will be relieved of the expense in the way of medical aid or compensation. The entire burden will be assumed by the "fund" and the injured workmen will receive the best medical services and every penny of compensation, to which, under the provisions of the act, they are entitled. The reserve of the state fund, however large or small such reserve may be, will be sufficient to meet any emergency, and the state of California would permit the injured coming under its policies to suffer the loss of compensation. This feeling should afford employees insuring with the state as policy holders, as well as their workmen, a peace of mind in itself worthy of every consideration.

The new law goes into effect January 1, 1914. This means that many thousands of California employers will want immediate insurance protection; it also means a great rush of applications for insurance on the part of employers on or about that date. In order, therefore, to be fully protected when the law goes into effect, it is important that employers should make prompt application to the State Compensation Insurance Fund at its headquarters, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

In making such application the employer takes no risk in the matter of rates, since the state board will issue policies at the lowest possible rate established by standard companies for the state of California.

GLENDORA CHOOSES THREE- ACRE SITE FOR SCHOOL

At a mass meeting held in Glendora last week the voters decided to purchase three acres of the Hollingsworth tract for a site for their new grammar school. The land cost \$8000 leaving them about \$34,000 to put into their new building.

School Afternoon Musical Recital

The musical program of the "School Afternoon," under the direction of the Covina W.C.T.U., was a decided success Thursday, when over a hundred mothers, with half a dozen fathers enjoyed the excellent program given by the various musical organizations of the high school under the direction of Prof. Richard Groom. Prior to the program many of the mothers visited the various class rooms, listened to recitations, escorted by the courteous pupils, went through the parts of the building. The manual training department proved an easy favorite, where many admired the practical work done by both the boys and girls. While visiting the school is fairly frequent in the lower grades, for some unknown reason it is quite the exception in the high school, and it is hoped that the splendid attendance this week will break the ice, and hereafter many mothers will make a regular practice of visiting class rooms and keeping in close touch with the regular work.

At the opening of the program, at half past three, Prof. Morgan was introduced and on behalf of the high school faculty welcomed the fathers and mothers present, saying that for the first time in four years there had been that afternoon regular visiting of the classes, and that he was thankful.

Prof. Groom, the director of music in the high school, was then introduced and instead of a speech, which he had advertised to make, offered the program of music by the various organizations in his department in its stead. The following program, printed copies of which had been given each person present, was then given, hearty applause being given each number. The new boys' glee club was given quite an ovation upon its first appearance, the second selection, of a humorous order, being especially appreciated.

The recital, a happy thought of Prof. Groom's, was a special Christmas treat for the school mothers, and the fine musical training in our high school was shown to good advantage, and many words of praise were given the director.

PROGRAM.

March—"Entrance of the Guards," Flath, high school orchestra. Songs—(a) "Where Deep Shadows Hover," Abt; (b) "The Oars are Flashing Lightly," Geibel, girls' junior glee club. Violin solo, "Reverie," Hauser, Op. 39, Arva Reetz. Songs—(a) "Until the Dawn," York; (b) "The Story of the Tack," York, boys' glee club. Gavotte—"The Cavalier's Bride," Kern, Op. 174, high school orchestra. Songs—(a) "The Mission of the Rose," Cowen; (b) "Absent, Metcalf, girls' glee club. March—"Officer of the Day," Hall, Andante, "By the Shady Summer Brook," Grayson, "America," high school band. The January school afternoon will be held at the Reed building and the speaker of the program will be Miss Edwards, vice-principal of the building, who will discuss "The Growing Boy." Not many mothers realize as fully the needs, troubles and possibilities of the growing boy as does Miss Edwards, who is such a firm friend of our sons.

ORANGES TAGGED WRONG; SHIPPERS LIABLE TO ARREST

Following a discussion over when an orange is officially ripe, P. J. Dreher, secretary and manager of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange, declares a grower can pick his fruit whenever he pleases, so long as he labels it properly.

In other words, oranges that are picked before they are ripe and colored afterward must not be shipped under standard brands. If this is done the grower will lay himself liable to government prosecution. Florida has a new law which states that only oranges which have reached a certain stage of ripeness shall be shipped from this state. This standard of ripeness is determined by the percentage of sugar as compared with acids in the fruit.

The government now has experts at work in this state attempting to fix a standard by which the growers may gauge their picking.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

RICHARD W. GROOM, Mrs. B.
TEACHER OF PIANO, VIOLIN
AND WIND INSTRUMENTS
Studio, corner Fourth and Center Sts.
Phone 269.

O. A. THOMPSON,
CHIROPRACTOR
Covina, 232 W. Orange St. Phone 297.

DR. E. V. RICE
DENTIST
Office in Buller Bldg., over Warner,
Whitely & Co.'s.
Phone 285 Covina, Cal.

GAIL & PENCE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Notary Public
Phone 490.
Lead Block Covina, Cal.

MRS. C. SCHULTHEIS,
Reckard's Millinery Store,
Covina, Cal.
Switches, transformations, pouffs, and
chignons made of first quality cut hair.
Combs made to your order. Dyeing
of false hair. 5-31p

MRS. LOTTIE M. MERWIN.
Public Stenography and Typewriting,
Notary Public. Legal papers drawn.
Citrus Rooming House.
Over Clapp's drug store. Phone 180.

CHAS. A. HALE,
LICENSE SURVEYOR
(State of California)
Office and residence, Barranca Street,
Covina
Phone Home 278

BERTHA SHERREL.
Teacher of Piano
and Theory
Residence, 212 E. College, Covina

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING
Notice is hereby given to all stockholders of the Irwindale Citrus Association, of the annual meeting of said Association, which will be held on Saturday, 9 o'clock a.m., December 13th, 1913. The meeting will be held at the packing house of the Association, Irwindale, Cal. (Lateen Spur).
The purpose of said meeting is to elect a Board of seven Directors, and transact such other business that may come before the meeting.
Dated this 17th day of November, 1913.
F. C. DEVENDORF Vice-Pres.
H. A. MILLER, Secretary. 12-13

You Don't Buy Water

and pay freight on it when you buy our dried Gypsum, Lime-Potash Fertilizer, and Quick Lime. Consider this for it is worth while.

Adding 20 to 25 per cent moisture found in practically all other limes will make ours equivalent to about 106 to 120 per cent. We claim the highest grades of Lime and Gypsum and offer the most for the money. Investigate and see.

For prices, quality and a free Booklet on "Liming of Soils," write to S. W. Funk, Charter Oak, Cal., General Agent for the Summit Lime Co., Con. Pac. Cem. Plac. Co., and Riverside Portland Cem. Co.

Sacks bought at highest price.

"NOTICE OF PUBLIC WORK"

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the City of Covina did on the 26th day of October, 1913, duly pass an Ordinance of Intention numbered 110, to order the following work to be done in said city, to-wit:

To widen that portion of Third Street in the City of Covina, lying between Cottage Street and Orange Street so that the east line thereof shall be the prolongation of the east line of Third Street as laid out and delineated on the map of the Covina Townsite recorded in Book 9, pages 3 and 4, Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County, State of California, extended northerly to Orange Street.

That the land necessary and convenient to be taken for said improvement is situated in the City of Covina, County of Los Angeles, State of California, and is more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Parcel 1. Lot sixteen and one-half (16½) of Netzeley Addition to the Townsite of Covina, as per map thereof recorded in Book 66, page 78 of Miscellaneous Records of said Los Angeles County.

Parcel 2. A strip of land of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet off of the east side of, and of the entire length of Lot Eighteen (18), of Block One (1), of Hostetler's Addition to the town of Covina, as per map thereof recorded in Book 84, page 7, Miscellaneous Records of said Los Angeles County.

Parcel 3. A strip of land of the uniform width of one and one-half (1½) feet off of the west side of, and of the entire length of Lot Seventeen (17), of Block One (1), of Hostetler's Addition to the Town of Covina, as

per map thereof recorded in Book 84, page 7, Miscellaneous Records of said Los Angeles County.

That the boundaries of the district to be benefited by said improvement and to be assessed to pay the expenses thereof, and to be known as the assessment district, are hereby specified as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the north line of Puente Avenue, three hundred (300) feet east of Third Street; thence north and parallel with the west line of Citrus Avenue to the prolongation of the south line of Front Street extended west; thence west on a continuation of said prolongation of said south line of Front Street six hundred and fifty (650) feet; thence south and parallel with said west line of Citrus Avenue, to Puente Avenue; thence east along the north line of Puente Avenue to the place of beginning.

The proceedings for the aforesaid improvement shall be under the "Street Opening Act of 1903" and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof.

Reference is hereby made to said Ordinance of Intention for a description of the assessment district, (to be benefited by said improvement and to be assessed to pay the expenses thereof) and for further particulars.

Dated November 26th, 1913,
F. J. CROZIER,
Street Superintendent of the
City of Covina. 12-13

POMONA KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS HAVE HOME-COMING AFFAIR

More than one hundred and twenty-five Knights of Pythias attended the second annual home-coming banquet of Aetna lodge No. 107 Tuesday night. The affair was just what the committee had hoped that it would be, a gathering of the members of the lodge and the sojourning knights who meet with them from time to time. Some of the old time boys were there, some who had not been with the castle hall for five years. Their presence at once brought about that delightful feature which is always so delightful at a home-coming, or when old time friends meet after an absence of years.

Several Covina knights were welcome visitors. Among those who attended the Melba-Kubelk concert on Monday evening were: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Griswold, Ed Sprout, Alex Anderson, Mrs. Thorpe, Mrs. Balle Harris, Miss Gertrude Hulce, Mrs. A. M. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Seeley and Miss Seeley, and Mrs. J. J. FitzGerald.

Mrs. Fannie Barnum of Onarga, Ill., is expected to arrive today to spend the winter with the family of her brother-in-law, F. A. Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. Cato and Mr. and Mrs. Atchison, who are visiting from Montana, spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gerhart.

CHRISTMAS DISPLAY

Velocipedes
Sidewalk Automobiles
Express Wagons
Electric Flash Lights
Roller Skates
Carving Sets
Casseroles in Nickel Casing
Fern Dishes in Plated Casings
Manicure Sets
Scissors
Shears
Electric Irons
Electric El Tosto
Electric El Tostovo
Electric El Grillo
Safety Razors,
Razor Stroops
Pocket Knives
Revolvers
and Guns

Aluminum Roasters
Aluminum Percolators
Aluminum Griddles
Aluminum Specialties

HENRY HALL HARDWARE HOUSE

Phone 66

Citrus Avenue, Covina

IT INSPIRES ONE

to be more persistent in saving to have an account with the Covina Valley Savings Bank, and see that regular deposits soon accumulate at compound interest.

If you have not yet opened an account with us, we cordially invite you to do so now.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid

Covina Valley Savings Bank

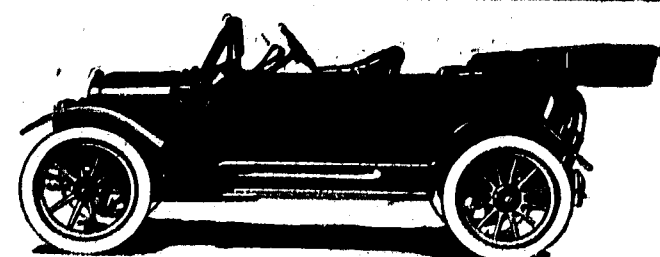
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

Covina, California

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ARGUS. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

A REAL
AUTOMOBILE
FOR \$850

Maxwell



The illustration shows our 25-H. P. car that sells for \$850. I am demonstrating this machine in Covina now. 35-H. P. 4-cylinder Maxwell roadster sells for \$1300. 35-H. P., 4-cylinder touring car sells for \$1325. 50-H. P., 6-cylinder, \$2100. These 3 cars are electric lighted and fully equipped. GARFORD TRUCKS AND REO TRUCKS. All 2-ton Reo trucks are \$400 under price of any other truck in their class.

C. R. YOUNG

Agent for Azusa, Covina and Glendora
SEE ME AT COVINA GARAGE AND MACHINE SHOP
Home at 127 West Cottage Drive. Phone 35

Experienced men. Reasonable prices. Phone or write.
Stowell Spraying & Fumigating Co.
CHARTER OAK.

Pomona-San Dimas Phone 292. Covina Phone 177.
San Dimas Exchange. Covina Phone 199.

An Ad to Merchants Managers and Bookkeepers

Let us show you the "TRANSO" envelope—you write the name and address only once.

Our labor-saving statements to go with the "TRANSO" envelopes are regulations.

The first of the month will soon be here again. Have you looked up your supply of

Statements
Bill Heads
Envelopes
and
Office Stationery

Order them now and save delay. Order now and we will deliver to your office within a week.

Large sheets of ruled paper. You often need them. We now have sheets 17x22 inches, ruled one way in narrow ruling. These may be cut down to any size. We sell them blank or printed, from one sheet to as many as you desire. You can use them for almost any of your office forms and save expense of special ruling.

COVINA ARGUS PRINTSHOP

PHONE 3

THE COVINA ARGUS

COVINA, CALIFORNIA

Entered at the Postoffice, Covina, Cal., as second-class matter.
Published every Saturday by the Covina Argus Publishing Co. (partnership)

G. L. MATTHEWS, Editor

CARL H. SHIRLEY
LIMER L. SHIRLEY } Managers

COVINA, CAL., DECEMBER 13, 1913.

Subscriptions: \$1.50 per year, payable in advance; single copies, 5 cents.
Advertisements: Display, 17½ cents per column inch per insertion; Liners, reading notices and legal advertisements, 5 cents per line per insertion.

AN ARGUS SUGGESTION FOR FLORAL

EXHIBITION IN SOUTHLAND FOR 1915

The Southern California editors, in addition to boosting heavily and consistently for the Fair during the coming year, should arcate a sentiment for a clean-up and beautification of the whole country south of the Tehachepi, so that we can emphasize on beauty at the time when the crowds are pouring through our state.

If the papers will get behind a systematic crusade for the planting of flowering plants by property-owners in all Southern California, it will work a wonderful difference in the display that we can give the visitors. It is not meant by this that we should take out a patent or copyright on the idea, making it exclusively something for Southern California. It would be a fine thing to see the state as a whole engaged in preparing a magnificent flower garden from end to end of its confines.

The various counties can take hold of this thing with effect. The systematic sowing of poppy seed along both sides of all boulevards, or the sowing of any hardy flowering plant that will be in bloom in the late winter months, will do much to elench our reputation as a semi-tropical country. A county appropriation, not necessarily large, will make a continuous blazing flower garden of the "good roads" in Los Angeles county; Orange county, with its own magnificent highways, can do the same. Poppy seed, when planted in the rainy season, will produce plants that will be in bloom during the winter and spring of 1915. Some such idea might also be broached to the railroad companies, whose rights-of-way could be very beautifully enhanced to the eye of the incoming tourist.

McCormick, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company, is the kind of man whose sympathies can be aroused in such a movement, for he is a man who has many times publicly stated his belief in "Sentiment in Business."

"What you see in California," is really of more importance as an inducement to the tourist than "What you will see at the Exposition." We know that the Exposition is primarily for the purpose of getting people to see the whole country rather than to see a small acreage equipped with buildings and exhibits. Our real Exposition is the thousands of acres of citrus fruits, walnuts, raisins, beets, alfalfa and diversified crops, rather than a few acres planted to temporary exhibition buildings. We all agree on this.

Therefore, let us color all our boost stories of the Fair with pictures and material, not only of the Fair itself, but of the great and glorious exhibition which the state itself provides, and give the eastern folks plenty of climate, sunshine, "snow on the mountains and fruit on the plain" stuff to dream about. Let us remember first of all that the people of the world have seen many exhibitions, many gigantic fairs, many great buildings and great crowds, but nowhere, in any part of the globe, can they find the thousands of acres of oranges, or the incomparable scenery and balmy climate which we have. You may get tired sometimes of talking about the climate and the flowers and the fruit, but these are our exclusive products, and should be given first place in all literature.

—buy it in COVINA—

Christmas Giving

That's the best part of Christmas; receiving is second. When you think about giving, you think most of the one who is to receive; you study the gift from that point of view. The question of what to give becomes a question of what will convey the greatest pleasure and most lasting satisfaction.

When you give what somebody wants; something valuable for utility, and durable; you've done the thing perfectly.

Some Suggestions—

One of our beautiful mantel clocks would make an ideal present for the home.

Cut glass. A fine selection to choose from.

Toilet sets, manicure sets, hair brushes, military brushes, hat brushes.

Silverware. Some new patterns that cannot help but delight.

Watches that will last a life time. Also cheaper watches for the boy.

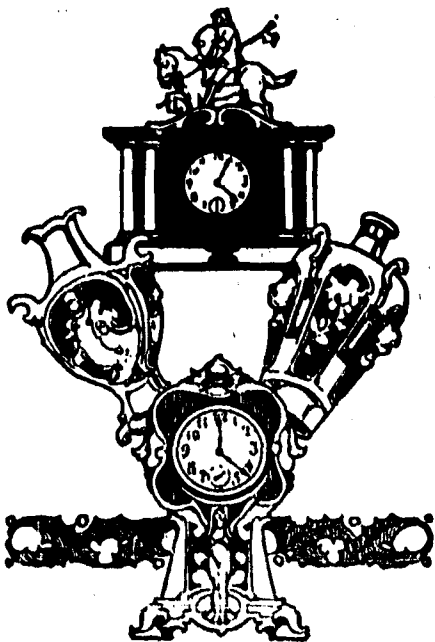
Fobs and chains of every description.

Cuff buttons, scarf pins, tie clasps, signet rings, charms.

A fountain pen makes an acceptable present for man, woman or child.

Bracelets, brooches, rings, neck chains, bracelets, pendants, hat pins, thimbles.

Vanity boxes and diamonds, in fact everything in the jewelry line.



J. E. Wolfarth
The Pioneer Jeweler

Empress Theater

PHOTO-PLAYS AND VAUDEVILLE

Tonight's Special Numbers

will be supplied by well known local talent.

HENRY L. MARSHALL, local tenor ballad singer, will sing numbers classic and popular.

MR. WILLIAM (BILL) WILSON, who has been singing in the best photo-play theaters in Los Angeles for the past seven months, will sing several catchy ragtime songs.

FIVE REELS OF BEST PICTURES

Including one of those Funny Keystone Comedies
5 and 10 cents

THE CALL OF CALIFORNIA.

By John S. McGroarty, in the West Coast Magazine.

Of old she called with her lips of song,
She called with her breath of musk,
From peaks where the sunlight lingered long,
And the vales in the purpled dusk;
She called to the seas with their tides of tang,
To the ships of the far-off fleet,
And they came in the lure of the song she sang,
With their white sails, to her feet.

With cheeks of olive and eyes of night,
They laughed in her glad caress,
And she gave them her Land of the Living Light
For their wandering feet to press;
She gave them her Land of the Sun and Shine,
Where the seas and the deserts part,
And they brought her their gifts of the fig and vine
And wound them around her heart.

Yet, oft in the light of the mellow moons
From the jaspered heavens hung,
Mid the tinkle of soft Castilian tunes
And bells from the Missions rung,
She dreamed of her bounty brimming o'er
With its largess of field and plain,
And then from the sweep of the sunlit shore
Her fond lips called again.

Then forth from the toll of grudging field
And their grudging marts they fled,
While the good ship Argo sailed, new keeled,
Where the long sea journey led;
And anon through forests and wastes they fared,
Over trackless plain and hill,
And many a blood-stained trail they dared
To the voice that called them still.

They came, and she dowered with spendthrift hands,
The hopes of their wildest dreams,
And she flung at their feet the golden sands
That slept in her shining streams—
Saxon and Teuton and Celt that trod
The paths of her treasured springs,
With shoon of silver their feet she trod
And clothed them in robes of kings.

She hath called with her lips of song,
Of old, with her breath of musk,
From hills where the sunlight lingers long,
And the vales in the purpled dusk;
And so, from her soul's unwearied love,
Rings the voice with its olden thrill;
From the seas below and the skies above,
She is calling, calling still.

LOCAL NEWS.

P. E. Stanton and family spent Friday with friends at Placentia.

F. C. Jones of North Citrus avenue attended the poultry show at Pasadena on Wednesday.

Twelve pastmasters of Covina lodge of Masons will confer the third degree on a candidate Tuesday evening in the lodge rooms in Reed's hall. The work will be followed by a banquet and speech-making.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Thrall were guests in Pomona this week at the home of Mrs. Thrall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hoffman, who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day on Wednesday.

Mr. Charles Deeter just completed the erection of a modern five-roomed bungalow on the five-acre ranch he recently purchased on West Workman street from Archie Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Deeter and family are now nicely located.

Mrs. Archie Vincent entertained on last Saturday afternoon with a party for her little daughter. The occasion was her twelfth birthday. Games were played and refreshments served to the seventeen girls present, who were: Edith Daniels, Dorothy Benton, Helen Fairchild, Margaret Daniels, Gracie Vincent, Marie Barnes, Marjorie Wolfarth, Mildred Vincent, Florence Taylor, Cecilia Mulrooney, Barbara Wilson, Agnes Stone, Kathryn Coffin, Inez Bryson, Margaret Austin, Irma Nicols and Luella Vincent.

BIG GAS-LIGHT.

The big, high-power gas-light in front of the Park restaurant on Badillo street is a fine improvement over the dark condition of that portion of the street before the light was put in. It not only serves the restaurant well as a guide to that place, but it makes the whole street light for almost a block.

CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHERS FOR FIRE COMPANY

Two chemical fire extinguishers have been attached to the fire apparatus of the Covina Volunteer Fire Department, and will be used for putting out incipient fires. Chief Kendall said yesterday that he had made a try-out of the chemical, and it works satisfactorily in every way.

MR. AND MRS. CUSTER RETURN FROM SIX WEEKS OF TRAVEL

Mr. and Mrs. W. Q. Custer, the former being the local undertaker, have just returned from a trip of about six weeks, taken through Washington state and Idaho. Mr. Custer went to see his parents at Avon, Idaho, and from this place they went on to Garfield, Washington, where Mrs. Custer's parents live. The trip was a very pleasant one in every way, but the Covina travellers said yesterday that they were glad to get a sight of the orange groves again.

BARNEY OLDFIELD MAKES GOOD AS "MOVIE" ACTOR

There was plenty of chance to laugh in the reel run at the Empress theater this week, entitled "Barney Oldfield's Race for Life." The real Barney as we saw him at Corona and at Santa Monica in his real death-defying races against time, was in the picture, good-naturedly helping out the motion picture artists in a screaming farce. He raced a railroad train and helped rescue a girl who was tied to the track, and other old bromides of the theatrical game made into a burlesque.

The Empress has a good bill of five reels of pictures for tonight, and in addition, two local ballad singers will appear and sing things raggy and also sentimental.

MID-WEEK MEETING IS AUGMENTED BY SUPPER

A unique affair which brought splendid results was the supper held on Wednesday night at the Presbyterian church in connection with the mid-week prayer meeting. Twice the number that usually come out was in attendance. Rev. C. D. Williamson, the pastor, said that the supper was the first of a series that will be held during the winter season.

YOUNG LADY RESOURCEFUL IN POLISHING FOOTWEAR

If you don't think that women are "real smart" these days, you ought to have stood and watched the young lady at the corner of Citrus and Badillo yesterday afternoon as she waited for a car.

She had on a slit skirt and peek-a-boo stockings, and while waiting, she stood first on one foot and then on the other, at the same time polishing her shoes by rubbing them on the back of the stocking on her other leg, beg pardon, limb.

A colored boot black was interested in the performance, and said that he didn't see how he was going to continue to eat three meals a day if the people took such methods of getting a shine. But, it's all in one day of sights.

PACIFIC PACKING COMPANY PREPARES HOLIDAY FRUIT

The Pacific Packing Company began packing this morning in the house known as the Fay house at Covina on the Southern Pacific track. L. H. Souther is in charge of the work in the house, and four or five cars will be shipped at once.

The same company began operating today at Irwindale in a house near the railroad tracks, opposite the depot, with Milton E. Zug as foreman. The house will also get out several cars of holiday fruit. The fruit will be sold through the Los Angeles auction.

CHECK SAVES ARGUMENT

THERE ARE PEOPLE LIVING IN THIS COMMUNITY WHO DO NOT KNOW THE CONVENIENCE OR VALUE OF AN ACCOUNT WITH THIS BANK.

EVERY LITTLE WHILE, BILLS ARE PRESENTED THAT YOU THINK HAVE BEEN PAID, AND YET YOU CANNOT FIND THE RECEIPT.

IF YOU CAN SHOW A CANCELED CHECK FOR THE PAYMENT OF A DISPUTED BILL, THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER ARGUMENT.

WE WILL BE GLAD TO SERVE YOU.

Covina National Bank

J. D. REED, Pres.

J. H. COOLMAN, Vice-Pres.

V. O. ENGLISH, Cashier

Capital and Surplus \$60,000.00.

U. S. Depository for Postal Savings Funds.

THANK YOU!!

For the Thanksgiving trade. It was even better than last year. Please remember that we will have just as good turkeys for the Christmas trade.

Covina Valley Market

Branch of the San Antonio Meat Company of Pomona

Home Phone 36

1914 Buick Automobiles

One of the principal features of 1914 Buick will be—Delco electric-lighted and started. Orders now being booked for September delivery. Ride in a winner.

P. E. DOUGHTY, Agent, Covina

Phone 56

—YOU CAN STILL GO TO MT. LOWE FOR \$1.50—

—Until Dec. 20th only—

—excursion fare—daily except Saturday and Sunday—\$1.50 from Los Angeles—\$1.25 from Pasadena—

—on Saturday and Sunday the fare is \$2 from Los Angeles—\$1.75 from Pasadena—

—get a delicious lunch or supper at Ye Alpine Tavern—service a la carte from 25 cents up—

—to see the lights of Los Angeles from Mt. Lowe—a wonderful panorama of sparkling beauty—go up on Saturday or Sunday and return on 7 p. m. car—stopping over at the Lowe Observatory and the great Searchlight—

—or go up any day and remain at Alpine over night—a delightful place for a vacation—rooms or cottages \$1—European plan—ask for Alpine folder—to take advantage of excursion fares, tickets must be purchased at stations—conductors do not sell them on cars—

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

ARGUS WANT ADS BRING IMMEDIATE RESULTS.

TWO BIG, FAT XMAS TURKEYS

To Be Given Away FREE

THURSDAY, DEC. 18

Your last chance to get your Christmas dinner free.

5 FULL REELS OF FIRST RUN PICTURES 5

Starting Monday, December 15, the Isis Theatre will show five full reels of pictures every night.

Program changes Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

THE ISIS THE PEOPLES' THEATRE
ADMISSION 5c and 10c

Local Events.

Gifts? Covina Book Store.

Hotel Vendome—a few nice rooms now ready.

Oscar Miller made a business trip to San Diego this week.

O. R. Hamilton of Hollywood spent Monday with J. H. Devo.

Decorated boxes for enclosing your gift, 5c and up, at the Book Store.

Buy your Christmas cold remedies of W. W. Nash.

Xmas tree candles at the Covina Book Store.

Mrs. Dana Weller of Los Angeles spent Thursday with her aunt, Mrs. Siddle B. Rhodes.

Miss Cora Davis entertained the Philathea Thimble Club of the Methodist church on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Plant and Carolyn Jennings spent the week-end with relatives at Long Beach.

Dr. Mulder and family of Los Angeles were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coolman.

Mrs. John Wilkins will return from a visit with Mrs. John Brunjes of Glendora on Sunday.

G. W. Dudderar of Huntington Park is visiting his son, Otis Dudderar and family.

Mrs. J. Rowland Heeb of Lethridge, Alberta, Canada, is the house guest of her sister, Mrs. G. C. Douglas.

Mrs. W. L. Hurley and Mrs. J. H. Devo spent Wednesday in Los Angeles.

Go to F. H. Fabrick for Sunset irrigation appliances—best on the market.

Mrs. McDivitt and daughter, Mrs. Michael, who have been visiting Mrs. W. F. Snodgrass for some time, have returned to Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Emerick of Fort Wayne were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Arnel.

See S. Douglas & Son for fire insurance. Five strong board companies represented.

An electric heating pad will give you comfort where a hot water bag fails. Always ready; three heats, controlled without reaching out of bed. Takes less than half as much current as ordinary electric lamp. Geo. R. Albers, electrical contractor.

The Wells Fargo Express rates from Covina to all points east on fruits and nuts are four cents per pound; to Los Angeles, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds. Other places in proportion. Send your Christmas presents east by Wells Fargo.

Gifts? Covina Book Store.

For power vacuum wagon phone 56 Covina. Rates, \$1.00 per hour.

Miss Harriett L. Davis was one of a theater party at the Orpheum to hear Ellen Beach Yaw this week.

Gilt tinsel and Xmas decorations at the Book Store.

George E. Covert made a business trip to Merced this week.

Old newspapers for sale, 35c a hundred. Covina Public Library.

Mrs. J. D. Fields entertained on Wednesday evening with a bridge party.

Harold Cheney, who has been working with Ray Coltrin in the Lindsey packing house, will return on Saturday or Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wilkins and little daughter of San Bernardino were luncheon guests of Mrs. Rosa C. Clarke on Saturday.

The dancing club, a club of the younger Covina people, held a party at the home of George Anderson last week.

Perhaps you already know it, but the Victrola talking machine is the very best on the market. W. W. Nash drug store.

Don't forget to take home a pound of whipped cream chocolates for Sunday. 25c a pound on Saturday at Clapp's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carpenter and son, Fred, have arrived from Illinois to spend the winter in Covina with the former's brother, Fred Carpenter.

Mrs. J. J. FitzGerald, Mrs. Belle Harris and Miss Gertrude Hulce made up a party that heard the Melba-Kubelik concert in Los Angeles on Monday evening.

Mrs. J. H. Coolman entertained at dinner on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Emerick of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Mr. and Mrs. Adams of Andrews, Indiana, and Mr. and Mrs. Milton Arnel of Covina.

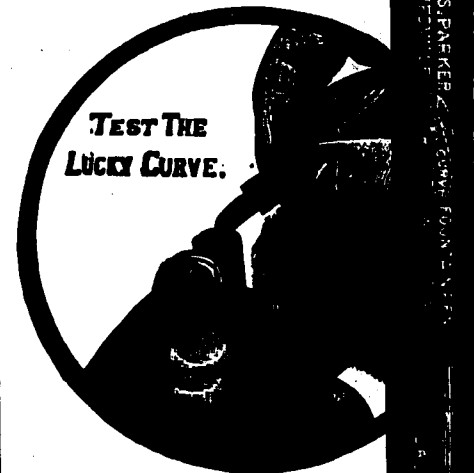
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bixby attended the California State Bee Keepers' convention held in Los Angeles this week. Mr. Bixby is a member of the executive committee, also the editor of the state paper, the Western Honey Bee.

Charles A. Hale, who has been for some time identified with government work of surveying, and who has made a big list of friends since coming to the Covina valley, has made an announcement this week that he will take up the work of surveying as a permanent business here. His office and residence is on Barranca street.

Holiday Specials

The New Parker Jack Knife Safety Pen

CARRY the Parker Jack Knife Safety Pen in any pocket, in any position—open up and down—and it refuses to leak. Carry it in your trousers pocket along with your jack knife and keys, and it's perfectly safe. The newest and handiest invention in fountain pens. Price \$2.50 and upwards.



PROVE THAT IT WON'T LEAK

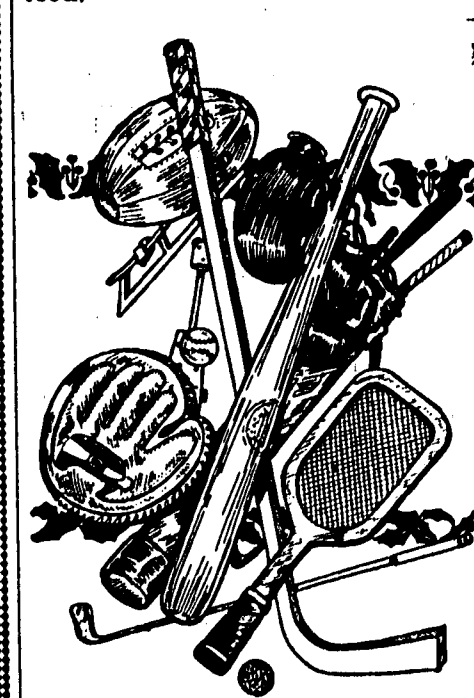
Uncover any Parker Lucky Curve Pen. All fountain pens with this curved nib will leak, and the ink will run down. Call at the store and see the interesting explanation of why this test proves the Parker won't leak. We refund your money if you're not pleased. Send your fountain pen troubles for good by getting a Parker Pen today.

Sporting Goods

For the boys and girls we have everything in this line:

- BASE BALLS
- BATS
- MITTS
- GLOVES
- MASKS
- SHOES
- INDOOR BALLS
- TENNIS BALLS
- TENNIS RACQUETS

These goods are all made by reputable houses such as Spalding and Reach and are fully guaranteed.

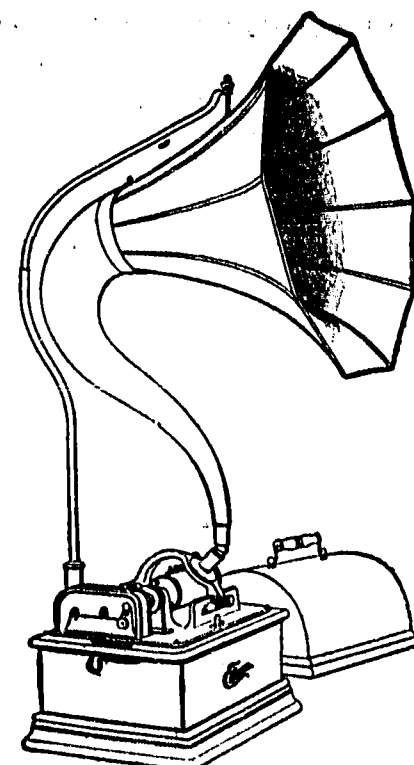


Phonographs For Gifts

What could be more desirable as a Christmas Gift? An EDISON PHONOGRAPH provides entertainment for young and old at an instant's notice and just the style desired: Grand Opera, Heart-touching Ballads, Orchestral Selections, Sacred Songs, Full Bands, or Popular Rag Time. The children have an opportunity to hear the best music of the world at home and learn to know and appreciate true music. In this the EDISON PHONOGRAPH stands supreme. No other sound-reproducing instrument can approach the EDISON in its clear and full reproduction of musical tones. Mr. Edison made the first PHONOGRAPH and still makes the best.

We have the cylinder model with horns or in cabinets, priced from \$15.00 to \$200, and the Disc model cabinets from \$60.00 to \$450, which we will be pleased to sell on easy terms.

Come to our store and we will be pleased to demonstrate the EDISON, or we will gladly send one to your home for trial.



Thermos

The bottle that keeps Hot things Hot and Cold Things Cold makes a very handsome and useful Christmas gift.

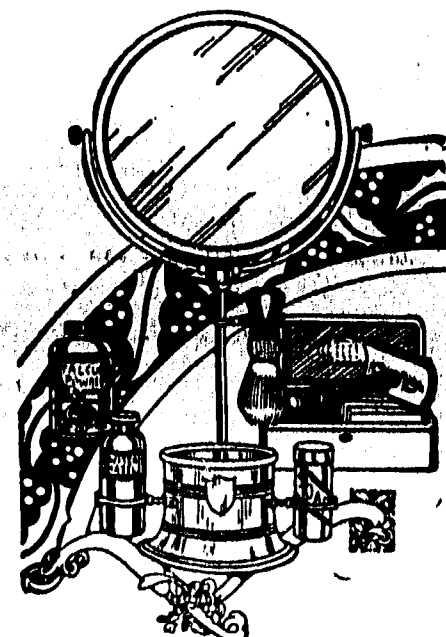
We carry THERMOS BOTTLES priced from \$1.00 to \$3.50 to hold half a pint, pint, or quart; also, Food Jars, Carrying Cases, Lunch Kits, and Nested Drinking Cups.

Pocket Flash Lights

\$1.25 to \$2.50

For Shavers

Safety Razors of all kinds at all prices, both Gold and Silver plated; Shaving Brushes in Bristle and Badger Hair; Automatic Strop for Safety Blades and Strops for the old style razor; Soap in cake, stick, powder or Briar pipes in cases, Domestic and cream; Talcum Powder and Toilet Imported cigars and cigarettes. let Waters to finish the face.



Smokers' Supplies

Cigar cases Cigarette cases, Tobacco cases, Meerschaum and Soap in cake, stick, powder or Briar pipes in cases, Domestic and cream; Talcum Powder and Toilet Imported cigars and cigarettes.

STATIONERY

A handsome box of stationery is always an acceptable present and you can select from our stock something suitable for any age or sex. The stationery business is not a side issue with us, but is conducted just as carefully as the drug department, and we are in position to offer Better Values at Less Price than most exclusive stationery stores. Let us supply your wants in this line.

C. F. Clapp
Drugs and Stationery

CANDY

A word about our Candy Department, to call your attention to the fact that this is where you ought to buy your Christmas Candy if you want the best for your money. We have the famous Liggetts, Fenway and Christopher's Chocolates in plain or fancy packages from 25 cents a package up. Do not forget the MAMMOTH WHIPPED CREAM CHOCOLATES which are on sale until January 1st at 25 CENTS A POUND

The Gift Maker's Opportunity

Is to Be Found at

Ye Christmas Gift Shop

where the nicest and most appropriate gifts for little or big, old or young may be had at reasonable prices.

Here is a suggestion as to the variety of our stock:

THE NEW BOOKS:

Laddie, by the author of Freckles	\$1.35
T. Tembarom, by Frances H. Burnett	1.40
The Iron Trail, Rex Beach Alaska story	1.35
Hagar, by Mary Johnston, author of the Long Roll	1.40
John Barleycorn, by Jack London	1.30
The White Linen Nurse, The Lady and Sada San, Miss Minerva and William Green Hill, etc.	1.00

CLOTH-BOUND BOOKS AT 50 CENTS

Winning of Barbara Worth, Shepherd of the Hills, The Iron Woman, Mary Carey, Mother, Lavender and Old Lace, Spinner in the Sun, and dozens of other books suitable for gifts.

Art Gift Books 15c, 25c and up.

Picture Books for the little folk, 5c up.

Boys' and Girls' books that please.

Motor Boys, Boy Scout series, Aviator Boys, Motor Maids, Mrs. Mead's books for girls, etc.

Alger cloth-bound books, 25c.

Patch-work Girl of Oz, \$1.05.

The new Chatterbox, \$1.00.

Bibles and Red Letter Testaments.

FINE STATIONERY is our specialty and you will find here up-to-date styles from the best factories. Our holiday decorated box stationery is all new, as we sold our entire line of Christmas stock last season. We have scarcely two boxes alike, but all splendid quality of paper in decorated boxes from 25c up.

TOYS, DOLLS AND GAMES include the newest things that please. A bigger and better line than we have yet shown. A look will convince you this is the headquarters for Santa.

American Model Builder as advertised in the leading magazines, \$1, \$2, and \$3.

Tennis racquets, foot balls, roller skates, etc.

Useful things in purses, bill books, fountain pens, etc.

Fine assortment of metal oval-framed pictures, 25c to \$2.50. These frames are done in the new walnut finish.

Art leather goods in music rolls, snap shot albums, pillow covers.

New styles in lodge, state and local pennants. Felt pillow covers, hand bags, pin cushions, and piano scarfs.

Orange wood, Abalone shell and leather souvenirs of Covina and California, 10c up.

CALENDARS READY TO MAIL.

The most complete line of calendars we have ever shown. Leather or orange wood, 25c up. Genuine water colors with carded envelope or box, 15c up. Missions, orange groves, and mountain views sepia photo calendars, boxed, 25c up.

Holiday post cards, seals, cards, tags, labels, etc., in variety.

Don't overlook our artistic Christmas booklets and hand-painted cards. Make your selection now, as we will not be able to duplicate our higher grades Christmas cards.

We invite you to inspect our stock. You will find you are welcome and need not feel under obligations to buy.

COVINA BOOK STORE

H. M. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

THE GIFT SHOP OF THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

Let the Covina Book Store solve your gift problem.

Miss Dell Harnish is visiting with friends in Los Angeles this week.

Otis Witham of Pomona visited friends in Covina this week.

New line of Hudnut's perfumes and toilet waters, direct from New York. Nash has the agency for Covina.

The Amphion meets with Professor and Mrs. Groom this evening at their home on Center street.

Dana King, manager of the exchange of Los Angeles, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Griswold.

Best line of hot water bottles west of Rocky mountains. What makes a nice present for mother? Nash, druggist.

For Christmas and for always: Portable electric lamps—reading lamps, table lamps, desk lamps, piano lamps. Styles to fit the purpose and the purse. Geo. R. Albers, electric contractor. 12-13-20

On Friday evening, December 5th, at the home of Mrs. W. B. Broadwell, the pupils of Mrs. S. J. Bowler appeared in the third of a series of recitals to be given during the season—the program consisted of eighteen numbers delightfully rendered in a manner that shows wonderful improvement in the progress of the pupils. Sometime during the second week in January Mrs. Bowler's pupils will be presented in public recital for the enjoyment and appreciation of their friends.

Hundreds of "quality" post cards one cent each at the Book Store.

Mrs. C. B. King entertained with a very delightfully appointed dinner in honor of the birthday of her house guest, Miss Dorothy Hudson of Chicago, at her home in Los Angeles. Covers were laid for twelve, and decorations were in Cecil Brunner roses and maiden hair ferns. The evening was spent informally with a musical program.

The young men of the Christian Endeavor of the Christian church entertained the young ladies with a social at the church parlors on Thursday evening. The parlor was decorated in corn stalks and Japanese lanterns. Games and music furnished amusement for the evening and refreshments of apples, pie and chocolate served.

Miss Zella Keyes, niece of Dr. O. P. Shoemaker of "Teesthaven" residence on Center street, will tomorrow for her home in Covina for a visit of a year in Covina. Keyes is a talented pianist who has given freely of her services while here, and has made a big list of warm friends. She has been distinctively a part of the social activities of the younger set for the past year, and it is with regret that her young friends hear of her decision to return home. Miss Keyes has been the regular pianist at the Covina Baptist church, where she was looked upon as one of the most efficient that the church has ever had.



The Most Telling Point

in the efficiency of a concern's service is the number of its regular customers. The yard where builders of experience come again and again must certainly sell satisfaction with its lumber. Our regular customers for lumber are growing in number every day. We should like to have you as one and feel confident we will if you will but come and get acquainted.

Covina Lumber Co.

LUMBER—LIME—CEMENT—PLASTER
Exclusive Agents for BEAVER BOARD.

Front and Citrus Avenue.

Home Phone 4.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS

A FEW CHRISTMAS SPECIALS

Not-A-Seed Raisins	per pkg	10c
Fancy Cluster Raisins	2 boxes	25c
New Golden Dates	per pkg	10c
New Calimyrna Figs	per pound	20c
3 Boxes Seeded Raisins		25c
2 Boxes Best Currants		25c

Orange and Lemon Peel (dust-proof cartons)	per pkg	15c
Mixed Nuts	per pound	20c
2 Pounds Nice Prunes		25c
Extra large size Prunes	per pound	15c
Plum Pudding, Individual Cans		10c
Late Howe Cranberries (finest grown)	per qt	15c

A full line of large Red Apples for Christmas.

Remember we carry the largest and most complete line of Fresh Vegetables in Covina.

Dill Pickles, Sauer Kraut and a full line of Cheese.

Something New

Marshmallow Whip		25c
For Cakes and Candies.		
Pitted Dried Cherries	per pound	30c
Baker's Dot Chocolate for dipping candy	per cake	25c

DISHES

We are closing out our line of dishes at very low figures.

AX BILLY STORE

PHONE EX. 43

News of the Valley

BALDWIN PARK.

INSIST ON TELEPHONES.

Under the caption, "A Hint to the Hello People," the Baldwin Park Bulletin prints the following:

And now the word comes to hand that the Covina Home Telephone Company is spending \$15,000 in making improvements to the exchange at Puento, all of which is very nice for Puento, and the Bulletin wishes to congratulate its prosperous neighborhood on its good fortune, but, when the company is in the notion of spending change, we would like to see them invest another eighty-nine cents and give Baldwin Park a separate listing in the directories and install a phone or two around here that has been ordered since Rox was a pup.

PRIVATE EXCHANGE.

F. O. Frazier is having a private telephone exchange installed at the B. & F. Dairy ranch. The house, barn and milk house will be connected with the exchange, and in addition there will be six lines over which the subscribers of the Covina Telephone exchange can be talked with. The switching is automatic, and inasmuch as the system is entirely different from anything now in operation in this system, it was necessary for the telephone company to build the apparatus to suit this particular case.

The Covina Book Store can help you solve the gift problem.

Mr. and Mrs. Montjoy spent Thursday with friends in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kurtz spent Sunday in Claremont and vicinity.

George Dauer has gone to the San Juan hot springs, where he hopes to benefit his rheumatism.

E. C. Dancer has been confined to his bed by illness this past week.

W. C. Moore and sister, Miss Addie Moore, spent Sunday with their brother at Glendora.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holm with Mr. and Mrs. Proctor of Los Angeles spent Sunday and Monday at Ocean-side.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks and family moved this week to Colfax, near Sacramento, where they will reside for the present.

J. D. Dodson of San Diego and C. O. Dodson of Los Angeles were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Davis.

Mrs. W. G. Colwell, who has been quite ill lately, is very much improved.

Little Argus Want Ads—big results.

IRWINDALE.

The Covina Book Store can help you solve the gift problem.

James Bilyeu has gone to El Centro, called there by the death of his brother Reuben.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Sanders and four children of Pomona, spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Sanders.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Woodworth and daughter, Helen, spent the week-end with friends in Los Angeles.

Miss Maude Woodworth is spending the week with friends in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Zug and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Larnor of Lordsburg.

Mrs. Sam Jones of Bonita avenue was given a pleasant surprise on Wednesday, the occasion being her birthday, when about fifteen friends gathered at her home for luncheon and a handkerchief shower.

A. J. Miller made a trip to Highgrove and Rialto in the interest of his business for the Pacific Packing Company.

The Irwindale Miscellany Club had a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Phillee on Cypress avenue on Tuesday. A large number of toys were brought to fill the box for the "Heave-a-way" orphans' home in Los Angeles. Mrs. Yaw, from the maternally cottage in Los Angeles, gave a very interesting talk to the ladies. The next meeting will not be held until after Christmas.

CHARTER OAK.

The Covina Book Store can help you solve the gift problem.

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Denny were dinner guests of friends in Pasadena on Thursday.

Martha Dolcater, who has been visiting her brother, J. A. Dolcater, and family for the past two weeks, returned to her home in Pasadena on Sunday.

Fred Gantenbein, who has been in a Los Angeles hospital for several weeks past, suffering with a cancer, is very low and it is not expected that he will recover.

Mrs. H. O. Mace spent the greater part of last week in Los Angeles with friends.

Galenus Morris has taken the position of night watchman at the Charter Oak packing house.

H. A. Porteous was in Los Angeles Monday investigating automobiles. He is thinking of getting one for use in his business.

Mrs. E. H. Robinson and her guest, Mrs. Nellie Livermore, spent Monday in Los Angeles.

Mrs. O. T. Denney and Mrs. Mabel Powell spent Monday and Tuesday in Los Angeles.

Mrs. R. H. Middleton has returned from a visit with her daughter and friend in Los Angeles.

Dr. Myrtle Rowland spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Long Beach and Monday in Los Angeles.

Mrs. James Corbett was a visitor in Los Angeles this week.

Miss Laura Paterson and Jack Donovan, both of Los Angeles, spent a part of the week with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Robinson.

Library on Ben Lomond Growing in Patronage

At the home of Mrs. W. A. Jones on Ben Lomond avenue, the Central school district library, which is a branch of the county library, has been established for some months, and the number of books being taken out by the people in that vicinity is steadily increasing.

Mrs. Jones, who is custodian of this library, said this week that about 125 books were being taken out each month. These books are supplied by the county circulating library in the same method as is now being done at Puento and Irwindale in this valley. There are 52 of these branch libraries in the county. Mrs. Jones states that the branch library is able to take care of more subscribers, and for this purpose is giving out the list of books which are now on hand. They are as follows:

Atherton—The Californians.
Beach—The Iron Trail.
Bergson—Creative Evolution.
Calthrop—The Charm of Gardens.
Chase—California Coast Trails.
Deland—Iron Woman.
Dunne—Mr. Dooley in Peace and in War.
Forman—Life and Writings of Thomas Jefferson.
Fox—Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.
Gregory—Seven Short Plays.
Gray—Desert Gold.
Hammond—Now Reference Atlas of the World.
Henry—Roads of Destiny.
Johnston—Little Colonel at Boarding school.
Johnston—Mary Ward, the Little Colonel's Chum.
Johnston—Cease Firing.
Lutz—Mystery of Mary.
Montgomery—Anne of Green Gables.
Montgomery—Chronicles of Avonlea.
Paine—Mark Twain, 3 vols.
Porter—Freckles.
Potter—Tale of Mrs. Tittlemouse.

Potter—Tale of Peter Rabbit.
Rinehart—Circular Staircase.
Stanley—In Darkest Africa, 2 vols.
Stanley—My Dark Companions.
Webster—New International Dictionary.

Wharton—In Chateau Land.
Abbott—White Linen Nurse.
Alcott—Little Men.
Barbour—For the Honor of the School.

Barr—Remember the Alamo.
Clark—Care of the House.
Davis—Soldiers of Fortune.
Doyle—White Company.
Frederic—In the Valley.
Keller—Story of My Life.
King—The Way Home.
Masefield—The Daffodil Fields.
Mitchell—Joan of Rainbow Springs.
Moore—Hall and Farewell, 2 vols.
Munroe—Fleming Feather.
Nicholson—Otherwise Phyllis.
O'Higgins—Don-a-Dreams.
Parker—Weavers.
Reade—It is Never Too Late to Mend.

Reed—Western Bird Guide.
Rice—Sandy.
Stockton—Casting Away of Mrs. Locks and Mrs. Aleshine.

Verrill—Harper's Aircraft Book.
Wheelock—Birds of California.
Wickson—California Fruits and How to Grow Them.
Wilson—Congressional Government.
Herrick—One Woman's Life.
Mitchell—Westways.

WANT TO DRILL WELL.

Covina Irrigating Company Asks Lordsburg Trustees for Right to Develop Water.

The Lordsburg Leader of last week says that representatives of the Covina Irrigating Company appeared before the board of trustees Monday evening asking the board's approval of their plan to put down a new well on the old Houser property near 6th and D streets, and pump water to their tract of upwards of 100 acres, most of which lies just south of the city limits. The tract is leased by Chappel Bros., who offer a higher rental provided the company will put water on the tract so they can raise alfalfa instead of grain. The company owns the lots known as the Houser property, upon which there is an old sand-filled well and an old pump ing plant and from which there is already a pipe line running to their tract. The company's representatives stated that they wanted the board's approval before they started work, because they are not looking for trouble. They expressed a willingness to sign an agreement not to use water elsewhere than on this tract. Some members of the board expressed a willingness to grant the request, with the above stipulation, but on motion of Trustee Morrison action was postponed for thirty days and the matter referred to the city attorney for investigation.

A Christmas Dinner



that your horse will appreciate is a mess of our superior feed. Why not reward his faithful service with a treat so easily obtained? Tell us to send you a bag or so for trial. Our feed will not cost you any more than others, but after you see how much better it is you'll say it's worth more—and it is.

San Gabriel Valley Milling Co.

The Time Comes

In every man's life when his every act and thought is directed toward owning a home.

If he has been a salary man all his life, and has found the going pretty rough, he longs all the more for a place that he can call his own.

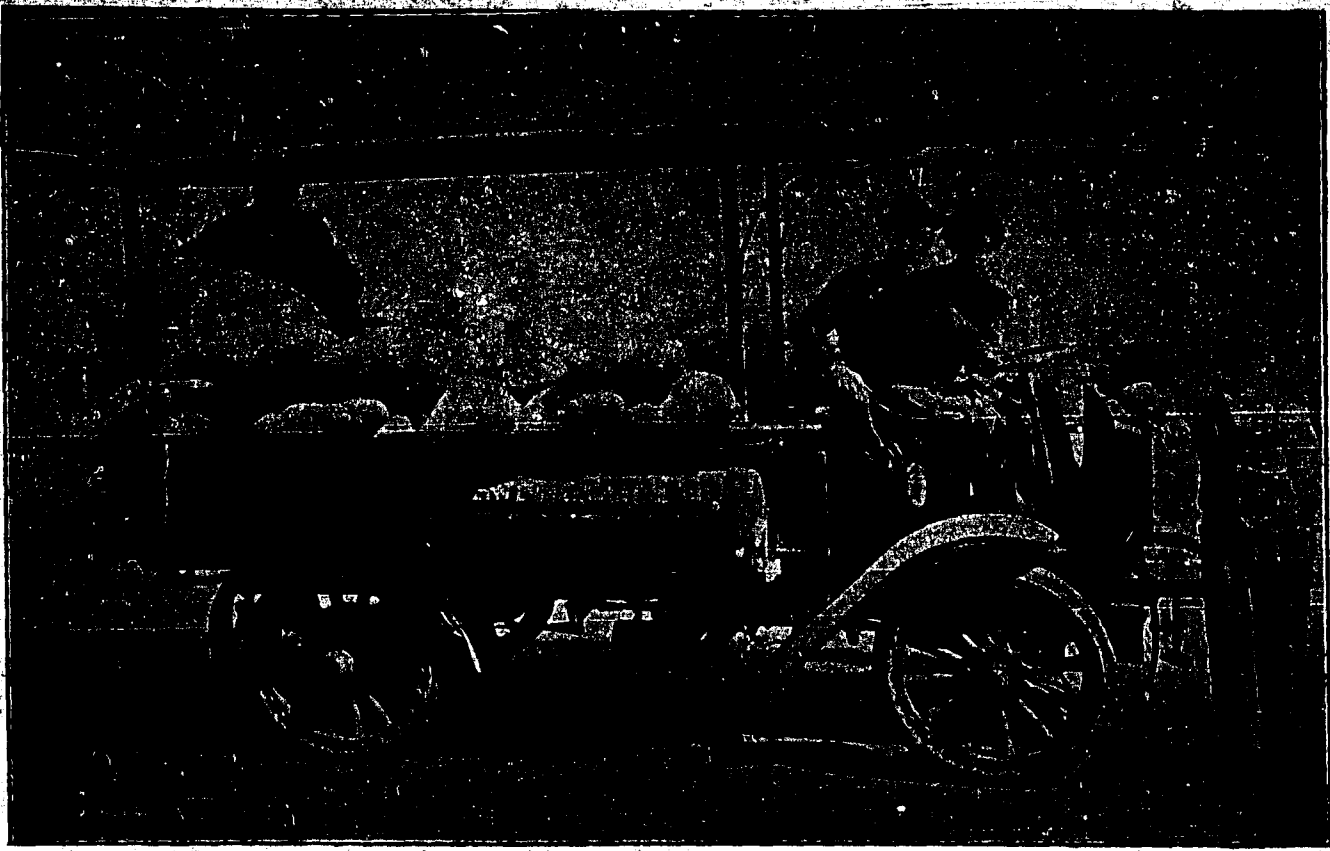
And the pity of it is that men will go on half their lives, wishing for a home, and will pay rent all this time, when they might just as well be paying installments on a house and lot. I'd like to talk with you further about this.

D. J. Shultis

BALDWIN PARK

Phone 586

LIVE IN A TRUCK DELIVERY COUNTRY



Distances have been annihilated through the use of power trucks in delivery. The horse is one of the noblest animals God ever made, but the auto-truck pulls stronger, goes faster, is tireless, and cheaper of operation.

We deliver everything by automobile. We have two machines—the one appearing in the illustration, and another, smaller car that brings the lighter loads to your door.

Build your home in the walnut district—in the Puente walnut district—and live in the country, but at the same time have the privileges of modern delivery and service.

Our store carries the necessities of life for man and beast.

Puente Mercantile Company

Home Phone 862

PUENTE, CALIFORNIA

COVINA PASTOR SAYS NATION'S FOUNDATION RESTS ON STRENGTH OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Larger congregations greeted the pastors of Covina churches last Sunday, through the impetus given church-going by a state-wide campaign of advertising the particular day as "Go-to-church Sunday."

All Covina pastors preached from texts appropriate to this subject of church attendance, and the sentiments ran in more or less similar channels. The utterances from the pulpits might be epitomized from the sermon in any one church.

From the sermon preached by the Rev. Alfred Fletcher of Holy Trinity Episcopal church, Covina, a few excerpts have been taken as follows:

Taking as his text, John, fourth chapter, 42nd verse, "We know that this is indeed the Christ, the savior of the world," the minister said:

"This Sunday, by concerted action of the ministers of Covina, has been called 'Go-to-church Sunday.' Of course, there is no difference between this Sunday and other Sundays in any respect. They are all 'Go-to-church Sundays,' for that is what Sunday, or the Lord's day, is for."

"What does the regular habit of church-going mean to the nation? What does the church stand for? Let me quote a remarkable declaration written by Rev. H. L. Hastings, and often wrongly attributed to James Russell Lowell, and although it is chiefly directed at persons of a skeptical turn of mind, and in that respect I am aware that it is not applicable here, yet it does set forth, in clear and unmistakable terms what the church stands for, and what the support of this church means to the nation:

"Those men who indulge themselves in the amusement of going without a religion, may be thankful that they live in lands where the gospel which they neglect has tamed the beastliness and ferocity of the men, who, but for Christianity, might long ago have eaten their carcasses like the South Sea Islanders, or cut off their heads and tanned their hides like the monsters of the French revolution. When the microscopic search of skepticism has hunted the heavens and sounded the seas to disprove the existence of a Creator, has turned its attention to human society, and has found a place on this planet that is ten miles square, where a decent man can live in comfort and security, supporting and educating his children unspolled and unpolluted; a place where age is revered, manhood respected, womanhood honored, and human life held in due regard; when skeptics can find such a place ten miles square on this globe where the gospel of Christ has not gone and cleared the way, and laid the foundation and made decency and security possible, it will then be in order for them to remove thither and ventilate their views."

Yes, that is what the church stands for—law and order, security of life and prosperity, morality and the exercise all of the virtues. Indeed, almost all of the blessings and luxuries of modern life are derived through the establishment of the Christian church. What do not women and children owe to the church for their emancipation and elevation to equal rights with man? What do most men owe the church for literature, art and morality? And what self-respecting man or woman will be content to receive these incalculable benefits without contributing their part to the support of the institution which has so greatly benefited them? Shall they be consumers and not promoters of the general stock of religious principle which contributes to the well-being of the nation? They certainly are such if they abstain from upholding the institution which is chiefly instrumental in generating that religious principle. I say without fear of contradiction, and in all kindness, that every man and woman who does not uphold the church by their personal support, is praying upon the general stock of goodness that the church creates, while the church attenders are praying to increase that stock. I am not speaking of financial support—I have nothing to do with that. It is you, not yours, we are after. The gospel is free to all, without money and without price. You have

only to stoop down and drink and live. But of course, when you prefer to have the water of life piped to you through the medium of expensive church, and a' that goes with them, then you naturally expect to pay for it. But it is not the gospel you are paying for—it is the means of having it brought to you. The distributing system is often more costly than the water that is brought to you.

No, I am speaking of the moral support, and the only kind of moral support worth having is that which manifests itself in regular attendance at the services of the church. Where would the nation be if all abstained from church attendance and the churches were razed to the ground? And yet, the responsibility is now laid upon one-fifth of the population of this country. Your prosperity is taxed for the general support of the nation, and you pay it. Well then, you should tax yourselves to uphold the great moral institution of the church, which is the foundation of the nation.

A great English writer, Lord Macaulay, said: "We are not poorer, but richer because we have, through many ages, rested from our labor one day in seven. That day is not lost while industry is suspended, while the plow lies in the furrow, while the exchange is silent, while no smoke ascends from the factory—a process is going on quite as important to the wealth of the nation as any process which is performed on more busy days, when the machine of machines, the machine compared with which all other contrivances are as nothing, is repairing and winding up, so that he returns who labors on the Monday, with clearer intellect, with livelier spirit, with renewed corporeal vigor."

PICKING SOME FRUIT FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The Riverside Press says that several carloads of well colored navel oranges will be shipped from Riverside for the holiday trade. Picking was begun this morning on the San Jacinto estate and the fruit will be shipped from the San Jacinto packing house.

Pattee & Lett have a number of orders for Christmas oranges and will commence picking in a day or two on the San Jacinto estate and Lincoln Heights. A half dozen cars will be shipped this week by this firm.

The Arlington Heights Fruit company has shipped one carload of new crop lemons, but will not get off any holiday fruit unless on orders.

None of the associations affiliated with the exchange, save the San Jacinto land company, will ship Christmas fruit. This will have to be started east before December 10 in order to reach Christmas stockings.

Little Argus Want Ads—big results.

Johnsen & Nigg BLACKSMITHS

Blacksmithing of all Kinds

Our Specialty **Horseshoeing**

Shop on Citrus Avenue

Matt R. Delano

General teaming.

Orchard work a specialty.

All kinds of heavy hauling.

Can do house-moving.

Corner Howard and Front Sts.

Phone 617.

Reasonable prices

Covina Transfer Co

Is equipped to handle all kinds of merchandise, move household goods, or do heavy teaming.

Piano moving.

GERHART & JACKSON
Proprietors.

Res phone 608

Office, 540.

COVINA, CAL.

A. W. FIEST

CONTRACTOR
and BUILDER

Jobbing and Repairing
Also Done

Phone 323

Leave orders at Covina Lumber Co.,
Phone 4.

Little Argus Want Ads—big results.

BUENA VISTA HEIGHTS

Sightly Residence Lots With Building Restrictions

LA FORTUNA FARMS

LA PUENTE ACRES

NORTH WHITTIER HEIGHTS

Citrus, Walnut and Alfalfa land, in five acre tracts with water.

LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS.

PUENTE REALTY COMPANY PUENTE

GEO. E. CROSS
Phone 863

PHONE 862

W. E. NEWTON
Phone 738

A Warning

Three things they say you can't safely do—fool with the tail of a cyclone, tickle the heels of a mule, nor monkey with a gun that isn't loaded. Permit us to add a fourth. You can't make much of a success of life without forming a saving habit.

Just a little saved from your earnings, a little each week, each month, carefully deposited with a good bank like ours, will amount to something at the end of the year. It may seem mighty slow at the start, but in time you will thank your lucky stars that you started. Right now is the time to begin, not next month.

First National Bank of Puente

PUENTE, CALIFORNIA

MARCO H. HELLMAN, President.
GEO. E. CROSS, Vice-President
HOWARD R. LINK, Cashier
L. DIDIER
IRVING H. HELLMAN
H. M. HOUSER
S. L. WATTS
W. E. NEWTON
E. A. RAMBAUD
S. H. ROBINSON

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ARGUS. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

You are entitled to the
best that money can buy

We want to show you the best. That's why you should watch for the unloading of a carload of **FEDERAL TRUCKS** at Puente in about two weeks.

FEDERAL TRUCKS, ton and a half capacity, chassis, \$1,975.

E. G. HOTCHKISS
FOR DEMONSTRATION TELEPHONE 831

WINTER PLOWING

Put your farm machinery in shape for the coming season. The busy season is right here at our door again. You want your machinery in shape, and we want the work of repairing. You know the reputation of this shop. Customers of many years are the best kind of advertisement.

HORSE-SHOEING

WAGON REPAIRING

WAGON MAKERS

FARM MACHINISTS

J. N. WILSON

W. BADILLO AVENUE

COVINA



A
Home
Guard
RUBEROID
ROOFING

The standard roofing on the Pacific Coast. Costs no more than the other kind.

Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill
and Lumber Co.

Phone 148.

CEMENT CONTRACTORS

We Figure on Anything in the Cement Line.
Sidewalks and Curbs Our Specialty.
Cement Pipe, Foundations, Cess Pool Work, Etc.
We have had eighteen years experience.

Bonham & Ritchie

Home Phone 445

COVINA, CAL.

OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS OF CHRISTMAS MERCHANDISE NOW ON DISPLAY IN THE UNDERMENTIONED LEADING POMONA STORES

**FREE TRANSPORTATION TO COVINA BUYERS
BETWEEN POMONA AND COVINA**

A THIRTY-RIDE COMMUTATION BOOK on the PACIFIC ELECTRIC between COVINA and POMONA will be given to Covina people with every \$25.00 spent in the undermentioned stores. You get a receipt showing the amount of your purchase and for every \$25.00 worth of receipts you get a THIRTY-RIDE COMMUTATION BOOK BETWEEN COVINA AND POMONA, which will be issued to you by the store at which you make your last purchase. Those spending only \$10.00 will get a single round trip fare refunded.

RECEIPTS WILL BE GIVEN AND HONORED BY

Booth-Vaughn, Clothiers
C. O. Bowen & Co., Dry Goods
A. S. Kraker Co., Ladies' Ready to Wear
Midgley Bros., Clothiers

Orange Belt Emporium, Everything for Now
Powers Shoe Company
Selz Shoe Company
Triangle Shoe Company

POMONA'S LEADING STORES

SOUTHLAND EDITORS FETED BY THE 1915 FAIR COMMISSIONERS

Association Of Newspapermen Surprised At
Remarkable Progress At The Exposition
Grounds. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst Wins
The Hearts Of Publicity Men.

By J. L. Matthews.

Little doubt remains in the minds of the members of the Southern California Editorial Association but that the exposition in 1915 at San Francisco will be the greatest American fair of the past fifty years. This body of editors, representing daily and weekly papers south of the Tehachepi, has just returned from several days in the northern cities, where they were the guests of the fair commission and of other public organizations. Seeing with their own eyes the marvelous preparation for this fair, has lifted the scales from the visions of many, and the special Pullman train that carried them north and brought them back again was filled with men and women who have become cheerfully pledged to boost the exposition during the coming year.

It is going to be a monster exhibition. The machinery building alone covers eight acres and three quarters, the largest single building ever constructed in the world. Every building on the grounds has been entirely taken up by exhibitors, and there is still left twenty-five per cent that have not yet been provided for. In comparison with the St. Louis fair at the same time previous to the opening of the fair, the St. Louis exposition had but twenty-four per cent of the floor space taken a year ahead of the opening, and while the St. Louis exposition only had eight foreign nations signed up a year before the opening, the San Francisco exposition now has thirty-two nations represented.

Every building on the grounds will be completed by June 30, 1914, which is six months ahead of the opening time. The fair commission and the contractors, laborers, artisans and all who have worked on the buildings have gone ahead harmoniously with but one idea in mind, and that to make the exposition the greatest one of the world's history, and to have everything prepared ahead of scheduled time. San Francisco, as a city, is also most assuredly doing its share to make the exposition a success.

THE SPECIAL TRAIN.

The members of the Southern California Editorial Association, one hundred strong, with an additional strength represented by the wives of the editors, left Los Angeles at 8 o'clock Thursday evening of last week, over the Southern Pacific. F. E. Batturs, general passenger agent for this railroad, was on the train looking after detail, and he stayed with the party until it returned again to the Angel city. He was assisted by Geo. A. Hazzard. The president of the editorial association, Charles E. Jones,

was responsible for all arrangements of program, and acquitted himself with more honor to add to previous creditable exploits.

The party arrived in San Francisco the following morning, and was met by the fair commissioners, who escorted them to the St. Francis hotel. A lunch was served at the Fairmont hotel for the ladies of the party by the auxiliary of the fair commission. The men of the party were at the same time entertained at the Commercial club by the members of that organization. The afternoon was spent in an inspection of the fair grounds.

AT PALACE HOTEL.

In the evening a banquet was given the party at the Palace hotel, presided over by President Moore of the fair commission. On this occasion, Mrs. J. L. Matthews of Covina, who had been deputed to make the speech of thanks to the auxiliary of ladies for the luncheon and banquet, voiced in simple manner the appreciation felt by the ladies for the very thoughtful courtesy.

The following day the party was taken up Mt. Tamalpais, over the "crookedest railroad in the world," a remarkably beautiful trip in every respect. At the top of the mountain they were entertained by the company at a luncheon in the finely appointed mountain hotel.

On Saturday evening the party was gathered at the Oakland hotel in Oakland, one of the finest hotels to be found on the Pacific coast. A banquet followed, under the auspices of the Oakland Commercial Club, at which the principal speaker was Col. John P. Irish, the celebrated public speaker who is now in the late afternoon of his life, but whose eloquence is undimmed.

On Saturday morning the entire party was taken in automobiles along the Oakland water front and through the residence districts. Oakland has been improving the harbor front in the past decade, until it was a surprise to find this magnificent improvement.

HACIENDA VERONA.

The climax of the whole trip was the Sunday afternoon spent at the magnificent country residence of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, the mother of William Randolph Hearst of the Hearst newspaper syndicate. Mrs. Hearst is now a woman seventy-one years old, but active in all the important philanthropic work that comes within her ken, a woman who is indefatigable, with an ability to entertain that might well be coveted by most of the renowned court ladies. Her estate in

the Livermore valley is called "Hacienda Cal Pozo de Verona," and comprises over 320 acres of park and sweeping lawns and forests. The residence has sixty-one rooms, besides those used for the servants.

Mrs. Hearst is devoting her life to the highest and best kind of philanthropic work, the greater portion of which is done with no knowledge of it having reached the public. She is the contributor to more worthy causes that could be mentioned in a long and separate article. At her home is a large room, which is now devoted entirely to Christmas presents, which she has been accumulating through the year, and which will go to many parts of the country and across the water. The venerable lady keeps a list of all presents made in past years, in order never to duplicate a present. She remembers all her retainers substantially each year, of which there is a small army. Although having reached a time in life when the ordinary individual looks for inactive pleasures, Mrs. Hearst is still a hard worker, seldom retiring for the night until 2 o'clock, and the next morning at 9 finds her punctually at work on the matters at hand.

TULARE COUNTY FAIR.

The editorial party left at 8 o'clock the next day to attend the Tulare county citrus fair at Visalia. The oranges on display at this fair were sweet and smooth, but had not colored as much as is generally the case at this time of year with the middle-state fruit. Many may be surprised to learn that there are 9000 acres of citrus fruits in heavy bearing in Tulare county and that there are 41,000 acres already planted to young trees which will not come into bearing for some time.

From Visalia the party returned to Los Angeles, where they were entertained in the evening by the Los Angeles Press Club, with John S. McGroarty presiding. The trip was in every way a revelation to the editors of the south, who will be able to handle more intelligently the accounts of the exposition during the coming year.

Little Argus Want Ads—big results.

TEACHER OF MEXICAN MISSION SCHOOL VISITING HERE.

Miss Jennie Bolles, sister of A. R. Taylor of Orange avenue, in Irwindale, who is principal of the Baptist Mission normal school for girls in Mexico city, is a visitor here, making her home with her brother and her mother, Mrs. Hannah E. Taylor. Announcement of her arrival here was made briefly last week.

Miss Bolles came out of Mexico City at a time when it seemed to be unsafe to remain there longer, owing to the troublous condition of Mexican politics, and she is not able to say just when she will be able to return.

The big normal school at Mexico City is supported by the Baptist Home Missionary societies of the United States, with headquarters at Chicago. There is another similar school at Pueblo, Mexico. There are 200 pupils, principally Mexicans, at the school presided over by Miss Bolles, and ten teachers are employed. The teachers are all Mexican men and women, and Spanish is used in the schools.

Miss Bolles said this week that the school had not been molested at any time since the troubles arose in Mexico, but that the Mexicans did not present what might be called a friendly attitude toward any American or American institutions. While here Miss Bolles will meet a number of the prominent local mission workers, and it is being arranged to have her speak before the next meeting of the missionary society of the Covina Baptist church.

Look up your supply of envelopes and business stationery before long.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Covina National bank, of Covina, Cal., will be held at its banking rooms on the second Tuesday (the 13th) of January, 1914, at the hour of 1 p.m., for the purpose of electing directors and transacting any other business that may come before the meeting.

V. O. ENGLISH, Cashier.
Dec. 8th, 1913.

SEE THE
**State Championship
Football Game**
BETWEEN
Pomona and Palo Alto
Monday Afternoon
On the Pomona High School Grounds

Our store will be closed from 2:30 to 4:30 Monday and reopened until 6 p. m.

**DOUBLE
STAMPS**

On all purchases made up to noon Monday. Plan to come and do your Christmas shopping and see the greatest battle for championship football honors ever played in the south.

FREE

30-RIDE COMMUTATION BOOKS from Covina to the Orange Belt Emporium with purchases of \$25.00.

Extra Special Bargains

all over the house Monday forenoon at the big store of Pomona. Get your share.

Orange Belt Emporium
POMONA, CAL.

6

**CALL THIS NUMBER FOR
PLUMBING**

F. H. FABRICK

Covina, Cal.

Phone 6

Walnut Growers Will Receive \$100,000

The Pomona Progress, in speaking of the crop of English walnuts in the vicinity of Pomona, Walnut, and Argus, says that one hundred thousand dollars is a conservative estimate of the money the growers in the walnut association will receive for this season's walnut crop. Checks were mailed from the packing house Thursday, bringing the total already paid to \$90,000 and Manager H. A. Thatcher states that there will be fully \$10,000 more before the books are closed.

The members of the association are pleased with the returns received. Never in the history of the business have prices been as high as this year. The prices have been 10 cents for banded nuts, 16 cents for the best grade of soft shelled nuts, and 11 1/2 cents for the second grade. "This has been a good year to emphasize the value of the association," said one of the members in talking with a Progress reporter. He continued: "If the growers had not stayed with the association this would have been one of the worst seasons. But for the association the brokers would have paid their own prices. As independent growers we were never able to maintain the prices which this cooperative plan has made possible. The independent growers did not fare this year as well as those in the association, and they know it."

When growers get 19 cents a pound for nuts it means that the brokers pay 22 1/2 cents laid down at their door. The cost of freight, and the handling of the fruit at the other end, is born by the broker. In this respect the walnut growers handle their business differently from the orange grower. As soon as the packing house has loaded the nuts into the car it is through and ready for the cash. The orange grower must ship his fruit and wait for the returns.

In many other ways the shipping of walnuts differs from the handling of oranges. Only a few men are required for the operation of a walnut packing house. At the walnut house less than ten men are required to operate at full capacity. If it were an orange house five times that number would be required.

TWENTY-SIX DEGREES.

This Temperature Dangerous for Oranges and Lemons—Thirty is Too Cold for Blooms.

The Pomona Review says that there seems to be quite a general misunderstanding on the part of the fruit-growing community as to the importance of the telephone warnings sent out by the Pomona Valley Orchard Protection Association.

There is a tendency to treat the warning as an order to begin firing at once, when as a matter of fact the warning is only a notice that dangerous temperatures have been reached in the district called.

Growers should use judgment in the matter of lighting, as there is nothing gained by firing when the temperature is above the danger line.

This for mature oranges or lemons is 26 if continued for an hour or more, and for lemon bloom and small lemons 30 if continued for any considerable length of time.

We owe it to the public to use the fires at only such times as there is serious danger to our crops and so minimize the objectionable features of the campaign. When you are called to look over your local conditions and if in doubt call up our office, phone 196, and advise with the manager.

BANQUET FOR GRAND PRELATE BY KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Grand Prelate Frank M. Rutherford, one of the state officers of the Knights of Pythias, will be in Castle Hall in Covina tonight. He is making his annual visitation through the Southland. Mr. Rutherford comes from Truckee. The local lodge has prepared a big chicken supper with all the fixings, and every member of the lodge in the valley is urgently requested to come.

The installation of officers of the lodge will be, in all probability, on New Year's eve. The new officers are as follows: chancellor commander, A. Ronald Taylor; vice-chancellor, Henry L. Marshall; prelate, J. R. Powell; master of work, C. O. Glover; keeper of records and seal, A. M. Richards; master of finance, Harry R. Westhorpe; master of exchequer, T. W. Smith; master at arms, L. L. Burdick; inner guard, W. B. Davis; outer guard, J. F. Colling; trustee, Andrew M. Pence.

THORPE ACCEPTS MANAGEMENT OF CANFIELD ESTATE

The Canfield estate in the San Luis Rey country, near Oceanside, has secured Ben F. Thorpe of Covina as manager of this vast farm, and Mr. Thorpe entered upon his duties last week.

Mr. Thorpe has been travelling for a large cement pipe concern for the past year, through Arizona and New Mexico, but has terminated his contract. As manager of the Canfield estate, Mr. Thorpe will be engaged in planning modern methods of irrigation for the great acreage. He will still continue to make Covina his home, and will make the trip from Oceanside every Sunday in his automobile.

UNCLE SAM HAS PRESENT WAITING FOR YOU

Garden seed of several kinds, sent out by the United States department of agriculture, can be obtained at the Argus office by anyone inclined to give it a trial. A big sack of it was sent this week, with instructions to ask people to come and help themselves.

Covina Casaba Grower Is Railroad Manager

Guy Adams, who owns the fifteen acres on the west of George Griffiths, on Lark Ellen street, has been appointed by the Harriman system of railroads as general manager of all mail traffic on the Harriman lines in the United States. His new office will be at 112 West Adams street, Chicago.

Last year Adams was in charge of the mail traffic on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad; the Chicago & North Western railroad; the St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas railroad; the Fort Worth & Rio Grande railroad; the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico railroad; the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexican railway; the Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western railway, and the Orange & Northwestern railroad. There are known as the "Frisco lines."

The appointment of Adams to the manager of mails on the Harriman lines is understood to meet with the approval of Postmaster General Burleson. Recently, Adams was called into consultation regarding the difficult matter of relieving the congestion of mail traffic, which, with the growth of the western country, had begun to be a really appalling problem. Adams outlined a plan upon which he had been working for years, which, in brief, sends the first class mail through without the delay of waiting for the bulky second and third class matter. The rule has been that, when a train is held at a station for the mail, it must wait until all the mail is aboard. Under the new system, the first class mail, which is always sorted and bagged before the heavier mail, will go on the train as soon as ready, and other trains following this will take up the second and third class mail. It is believed that this will make a big difference in the transmission of letters from east to west, and the other way.

Adams is the man who has made such a success with his casaba crop this year, grown on his ranch here between the young orange trees.

"BEST LOCATION IN TENT," SAYS SECRETARY RENFRO

Mr. J. L. Matthews, Editor Covina Argus, Covina, Cal., Dear Sir: We have noted your remarks in the editorial column of your paper of recent date under heading: "Shall we exhibit this year," and on behalf of our association, I wish to extend to you our hearty appreciation, for it has doubtless had the desired results, and Covina has reserved the best location in the tent for a feature display at the Fourth National Orange Show. An exhibit at the coming show will do your community a great deal of good from an advertising standpoint, and will demonstrate to our thousands of visitors that Covina is wide awake and enterprising.

With best wishes for the continued success of the Argus, and all connected with it, we are,

Cordially yours,

NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW.

F. M. Renfro, Sec.

POMONA EDITOR REWARDED.

Publisher Who Worked Hard for Progressive Cause Appointed to Industrial Board.

H. H. Kinney, editor of the Pomona Times, received a telegram informing him of his appointment as secretary of the Industrial Accident Board for Southern California, with offices in Los Angeles.

Mr. Kinney will have charge of the work of the board for the southern end of the state. He will probably go to San Francisco about Saturday or Monday, expecting to be there for a week or ten days in order to acquaint himself with the duties of the important office. Mr. Kinney thus secures a lucrative office, which is a merited recognition of his ability and faithful services to the party now in control of affairs in this state.

SHOUP SAYS P. E. WILL BUILD TO CHINO

To a Pomona Chamber of Commerce man, Paul Shoup, president of the Pacific Electric railway, said the other day: "I plan to go to Chino soon and have a talk with the business men there about an extension of our line from Pomona to Chino, which has been asked for by the Chino people for some time. The fact is that it has long been the intention to build the P. E. system from Pomona to Chino, but finances have not been favorable to doing much railway building for a year past and we don't know when they will be any better."

KNOWLEDGE OF DECORATION ASSISTANCE TO STORE-KEEPER

Just to draw attention to what can be done in store decoration by the use of holiday trimmings, mention is made of the splendid effect obtained by the A. S. Kraker store in Pomona. A store that handles outfitting for ladies. Holly and mistletoe, Christmas bells and poinsettias are interspersed with colored lights, so that this store presents a glowing appearance to everyone who walks along the street. The store keeper has certainly hit upon a beautiful method of attracting attention to his holiday goods.

GOT TO HAVE 'EM.

"What good are you, anyhow?" roared the exasperated father. "What good am I?" retorted the lad who had been through agricultural college. "Why, dad, I am a consumer, and I'd like to know what would become of the farmers if there weren't any consumers." And the old man went out to the stackyard and threshed the wheat within an inch of its life.

Covina High School Stands High in Sports

Again Covina has proved her superiority over the other schools of this county. This time it is in boys' basketball. This is the third athletic championship that we have won since 1910, when the girls won the basketball championship. Last year we won the track championship, and this year we have already won one pennant and we intend to win a few more.

Wednesday afternoon the juniors defeated the rest of the school in a football game by a score of 30 to 6. The features of the game were the line bucking and passing of Dajin, the junior fullback; the handling of the punts by Cone, Kendall and King, and the rushing Rugby passes of the juniors.

Friday night we held our first league debate with Montebello. As the paper went to print before the debate was over, the result will be announced next week.

Monday afternoon the freshmen defeated the grammar school basketball team by a score of 14 to 2.

Saturday afternoon on our home grounds the girls will meet El Monte in a basketball game. Let's all come out and help the girls to make their season as successful as the boys' season.

With the close of the basketball season practice has begun on track and tennis. Last year we won the league championship in both these branches.

Friday morning a basketball rally was held. The feature of this was a sketch by Dick Wilson and Armour Wallingsford, who robbed a safe to get the money to attend Saturday's game. School closes next Wednesday, the 17th, for the Christmas holidays. It will be reopened on December 29, and will close January 1st and 2nd.

JACK CLARKE, '15.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required By the Act of August 24, 1912.

of Covina Argus, published weekly at Covina, Cal., for October 1, 1913.

Editor, J. L. Matthews.

Managing Editor, J. L. Matthews.

Business Managers, Carl H. Shirley and Elmer L. Shirley.

Publisher, Covina Argus Publishing Company (partnership).

Owners, J. L. Matthews, Covina, Cal.

Carl H. Shirley, Covina, Cal.

Elmer L. Shirley, Covina, Cal.

Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

J. L. MATTHEWS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1913.

Elwin P. Warner.

(Seal) Notary Public

My Commission expires March 20, 1915.

EXCHANGES

Do you want to sell or exchange your orange, lemon, or walnut grove? We are in position at all times to offer Eastern Income, fine farms or northwestern wheat lands in exchange for California. Send us full legal description of your property and see what we can offer you.

401-2 Story Bldg. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ARGUS WANT ADS BRING IMMEDIATE RESULTS.

More Ways Than One

When contemplating a trip East consider the variety offered by the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Do you want to go through the extreme South?

SUNSET ROUTE

Or the extreme North?

SHASTA ROUTE

Or the Central way?

OGDEN ROUTE

Or direct and quick?

EL PASO—KANSAS CITY ROUTE

Ask local agent

about the

HOLIDAY RATES

Limited trains over all routes. Modern equipment. Perfect dining car service. And best of all, the

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC

BLOCK SIGNAL

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

The Exposition Line—1915

A Suit and Coat Sale of Wonderful Values at De ARMAN'S

Women's and Misses' Man-Tailored Suits \$25.00, \$27.50, \$30.00 and \$35.00 values, at per suit \$18.00

This means every suit in stock from \$25.00 to \$35.00. The new styles are included and you will find them all excellent values.

FREE TRANSPORTATION TO POMONA

A 30-ride Commutation Book on the Pacific Electric between Covina and Pomona will be given to Covina people with every \$25.00 purchase; with every \$10.00 purchase we give a single round-trip fare.

All \$20.00 Suits Now.....\$15.00

All \$18.00 Suits Now.....\$14.50

All \$15.00 Suits Now.....\$11.25

ALL COATS ON SALE

EVERY COAT IN STOCK, INCLUDING WOMEN'S AND MISSES. THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO GET A NEW SUIT OR COAT FOR CHRISTMAS

All \$10.00 Coats Now.....\$ 7.50

All \$12.00 Coats Now.....\$ 9.00

All \$15.00 Coats Now.....\$11.25

All \$20.00 Coats Now.....\$15.00

All \$25.00 Coats Now.....\$18.75

All \$30.00 Coats Now.....\$22.50

Our Men's and Boys' Department---Bargains Here Galore.

WE MUST SELL THE GOODS—EVERY SUIT AND OVERCOAT ON SALE.

Men's \$10.00 Suits.....\$ 7.50

Men's \$15.00 Suits.....\$11.50

Men's \$20.00 Suits.....\$15.00

Men's \$25.00 Suits.....\$18.75

Men's \$10.00 Overcoats.....\$ 7.50

Men's \$15.00 Overcoats.....\$11.25

Men's \$20.00 Overcoats.....\$15.00

Men's \$25.00 Overcoats.....\$18.75

Men's \$30.00 Overcoats.....\$22.50

Men's \$35.00 Overcoats.....\$25.00

BOYS' NORFOLK KNICKERBOCKER SUITS

Boys' \$4.50 Suits.....\$3.38

Boys' \$5.00 Suits.....\$3.75

Boys' \$6.50 Suits.....\$4.88

Boys' \$ 7.50 Suits.....\$5.63

Boys' \$ 9.00 Suits.....\$6.75

Boys' \$10.00 Suits.....\$7.50

1/2 PRICE BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS—1/2 PRICE

One big lot Boys' Knickerbocker Suits (not Norfolk style), all excellent values, good materials and workmanship. Not all sizes in these, but have them in a good assortment from 10 to 17 years.

REMEMBER OUR LINE OF HOLIDAY GOODS IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Excellent and appreciative Christmas Gifts for Men and Boys.

New Neckwear—Hosiery—Gloves—Suspenders—Sweaters—Shirts — Hats

Caps—Suit Cases and numerous other articles of wearing apparel.

SHOP HERE FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS THINGS. YOU CAN SAVE MONEY.

ASK FOR YOUR COUPONS. A COUPON WITH EVERY 25 CENT CASH PURCHASE.

De Arman's Department Store Pomona, Cal.

ADVERTISE

IF YOU
Want a Cook
Want a Clerk
Want a Partner
Want a Situation
Want a Servant Girl
Want to Sell a Piano
Want to Sell a Carriage
Want to Sell Property
Want to Sell Your Groceries
Want to Sell Your Hardware
Want Customers for Anything
Advertise Weekly in This Paper
Advertising Is Way to Success
Advertising Brings Customers
Advertising Keeps Customers
Advertising Insures Success
Advertising Shows Energy
Advertising Shows Pluck
Advertising Is "Biz"
Advertise or Bust
Advertise Long
Advertise Well
ADVERTISE
At Once

IN THE ARGUS

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ARGUS. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

Monarch Steel Ranges

Quick Meal Gasolene and Fine Line Wood and Coal Ranges.

Four Leading Styles in Washing Machines.

Paints, Oils and Glass, Guns and Ammunition.

General and Builders' Hardware.

HURLEY'S HARDWARE

COVINA, CAL.

Argus Want Ads

For Sale, For Rent, Exchange, Lost, Found, Miscellaneous

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap Land! A chance for everyone. Some of the best land in California, with water, from \$90 to \$1.50 per acre. Terms, only one-fifth cash; no other payments to be made until two crops have been raised and marketed. See J. H. Matthews, Covina. **tt**

FOR SALE—Large lot in bearing orange trees, 50x175; north front, Center avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Curbing, sidewalks and paved street, water, etc. Liberal discount for cash. Owner, 518 Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles. A 5820, Main 1760. **tt**

FOR SALE—A 90-horsepower gasoline engine in first rate condition. Just the thing for a pumping plant. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply Columbia Land & Water Co., Argus building, Covina. **tt**

FOR SALE—Two heavy draught teams, six and seven years old, first-class stock. Covina Transfer Company, Phone 821. We are buying motor trucks is the reason for selling. **tt**

FOR CHEAP ORANGE AND LEMON LANDS
SEE SHULTIS
AT BALDWIN PARK
Home Phone 586

FOR SALE—Shetland pony, wagon, harness and complete outfit. Make good Christmas present for some boy or girl. Vendome Stables, J. J. Fitz-Gerald, phone 30. **12-20**

FOR SALE—Walnut grove, 12½ acres, trees four years old; good water right. Price, \$650 per acre, easy terms. Home phone 481. W. S. Herring. **1-3p**

FOR SALE—Second-hand wagon in good condition. Price \$50. W. A. Layman, at Johnson & Nigg blacksmith shop. **tt**

FOR SALE—Cheap, good horse, harness and rubber-tired surrey, almost new, only been used about 4 months. Phone 60. **tt**

FOR SALE—Edison phonograph with 28 records; machine alone cost \$75. Will sell at a bargain. Phone 214, Covina. **12-20-p**

FOR SALE—Having seventy acres of alfalfa, can supply most any time in field or delivered. R. C. Speer, phone 681. **tt**

WOOD FOR SALE—Walnut and eucalyptus, delivered. Phone 457. **12-13-p**

FOR SALE—One fresh Jersey cow, four years old. R. C. Speer, phone 681. **12-13p**

FOR SALE—Oliver typewriter; very little used, 50; cost \$100. P. O. Box 417. **tt**

FOR SALE—Barley hay in the barn, baled, \$15 per ton. W. S. Herring, Puente, Phone 481. **tt**

FOR SALE—Fine baled barley hay. Also two perfection coal oil heaters. Phone 297. **tt**

FOR SALE—Kaffir-corn fodder, \$5 a ton; equal to alfalfa for corn feed. Extra for hauling. Phone 340. **tt**

SAVE HAY BILLS—Good corn fod- der, 4 per ton; delivered extra. R. C. Speer, phone 681. **tt**

FOR SALE—Pumpkins. T. H. Parker, Arroyo Drive, Phone 421. **12-13p**

FOR SALE—Old newspapers in splendid condition. Argus office. **tt**

FOR SALE—Old newspapers, 35c a hundred. Covina Public Library. **tt**

FOR SALE—Corn. Mrs. Emma Max- field, phone 951. **1-10p**

FOR SALE—Pumpkins. Phone 517. **12-13**

FOR SALE—Corn fed turkeys for Christmas. Call phone 765. **12-20p**

FOR SALE—Strawberry plants. Phone 421. T. H. Parker. **12-13**

WANTED.

WANTED—Poultry. Days in this territory, Thursday or Friday. Address Box 481, Pomona. Phone 5946 or 5958. Geo. T. Scott & Son. **tt**

WANTED—The person who bor- rowed a curb lamp from Bonham & Ritchie, cement contractors, to return same at once, as we need it. **tt**

WANTED—Girl for general house- work. Mrs. J. H. Simpson, phone 37. **12-20**

WANTED—10 or 20 acres alfalfa land with or without residence. J. H. Matthews. **tt**

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two modern apart- ments; will furnish if desired. Also a small house on Workman street, city water. C. O. Buller, Phone 536, office above Warner, Whitel & Co. **tt**

FOR RENT—Furnished front room, ground floor Hotel Vendome. Suitable for doctor or dentist. **tt**

FOR RENT—Small cottage on Dex- ter St. Phone 508. **12-20**

FOR RENT—Rooms with bath, nice- ly furnished. Mrs. Martha Hibsch, third house from Citrus on north side of E. Center street. **tt**

FOR RENT—Two nice apartments, clean and modern; will furnish if desired. C. O. Buller, phone 536. **tt**

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between 3rd street and "Nature-Ranch," a navy blue silk scarf. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward. **tt**

LOST—A plain Scotch buggy-robe Sunday. Return to Mrs. H. A. Douglas, Valencia Park. **11p**

I make a specialty of
FITTING BAD EYES
and I guarantee results. Prices rea-
sonable.

DR. E. L. MOORE, Opt. D.,
408-0 Bumiller Bld., 430 So. Bdway,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Dec. 13-27, Jan. 10-24, Feb. 7-21



Church of the Sacred Heart, Cath-
olic—Mass at 8:00 a.m. in new edifice
at Fifth and Center streets. Rev. M.
H. Geary, pastor. **tt**

Evangelical Lutheran, St. John's
church. Rev. Paul Scherf, pastor. Di-
vine service Sunday at 10 a. m. **tt**

First Methodist church. The usual
morning and evening services will be
held. A special feature of the morn-
ing service will be the baptism of
children. Evangelistic services in the
evening. **tt**

Services in the Church of the Holy
Trinity, Third Sunday in Advent:
Holy Communion, 7:30 a.m.; Sunday-
school, 9:45 a.m.; Morning Prayer and
sermon, 11 a.m.; subject, "Art Thou
He that Should Come? The Question
of the Ages"; Evensong, 7:30 p.m. **tt**

Christian Science Society of Covina
holds service Sunday at 11 a.m. in
Woman's Club House, Citrus avenue
and Center street. Subject, "God the
Preserver of Man." Sunday-school at
9:45 a.m. Wednesday meeting at 8
p.m. **tt**

First Presbyterian church; Rev. C. D.
Williamson, pastor. Services as
follows: 9:45 a.m., Sabbath-school,
Mrs. Mary C. Coman, superintendent;
11 a.m., morning worship, sermon by
the pastor; 6:30 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E.;
Frank Morris, president; 7:30 p.m.,
evening service. 7:30 Wednesday
evening, the mid-week family service.
Hear Dr. Williamson on "The Making
of a Man" Sunday night. A cordial
invitation is extended to all. **tt**

First Methodist church; S. J. Mc-
Connell, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:
45; R. T. Chew, Jr., superintendent;
public worship at 11 a.m.; Dr. J. C.
Elliott will speak in the interest of
the Los Angeles Methodist hospital;
Epworth League at 6:30; Mr. John L.
A. Cook, leader. Prayer and class
meeting at 6:30 in the auditorium.
Public worship at 7:30; sermon by
the pastor. Good music at all of the
public meetings. Everybody cordially
invited to be present at each service. **tt**

Christian church; D. F. Stafford,
pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30
p.m.; morning subject, "Our God
First"; evening subject, "Giving the
Right of Way in Life"; Sunday-school
at 9:45 a.m.; lesson, "The Sin of Ach-
an"; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p.
m.; Lessons from Men and Women of
the Bible; Prayer services at 7:30
Wednesday evening; leader, J. H.
Van der Vort; topic, "Sharing Christ
with Others." The public is cordial-
ly invited to all of these services of
the church. **tt**

First Baptist church, William W.
Catherwood, minister. Sunday ser-
vices are as follows: Sunday-school
at 10:45; Prof. Healy, superintendent;
preaching by the pastor at 11 a.m.;
subject, "The Citizenship of a Chris-
tian or the Ethics of Jesus with Re-
ference to Politics"; vocal solo, Mrs.
Catherwood; mixed quartet; Young
People's meeting at 6:30, led by the
Baraca boys; subject, "Lessons from
the Men and Women of the Bible";
evening service at 7:30; subject, "Man
or Woman, Which is the Superior?";
violin solo, Clarence Fabrick; mixed
quartet; orchestra and big chorus
choir. You will enjoy this service.
Wednesday evening prayer meeting
at 7:30. All welcome and always wel-
come. **tt**

The Woman's Club members at
Baldwin Park will hold a bazaar this
afternoon and evening in their club
house. **tt**

Elementary, Mon Cher Watson.
Sir: I went into the candy store
Saturday evening about 7:30, and a
man about thirty-five was buying a
pound box of chocolates and ten
cents worth of taffy candy. Am I
right in concluding that he was going
to call on a widow?—M. W. J. **tt**

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN ALL-DAY SESSION

The women's societies of the Meth-
odist church held the regular monthly
meeting in all-day session at the
church on Thursday. At the morning
session the Foreign Missionary So-
ciety accepted its apportionment of
\$160 for the year, and appointed the
celebration of the silver anniversary
of Pacific Branch for the next meet-
ing, January 8th. Mrs. Lee reported
the branch convention in Los Angeles
in October, and Mrs. McConnell the
Sub-district Rally at San Dimas No-
vember 18th, both reports showing a
live society in active and successful
operation. Mrs. Warner reported a
meeting of the local committee on
foreign work when the committee
was enlarged by the addition of five
members from each of the churches
affiliated, a meeting to be called in
January. Two were chosen, the Home
society at its meeting in the afternoon
appointing the other two. The Home
reported acknowledgment of fruit
sent to the Deaconess Home, the
Spanish Mission, and the De Pauro
Home, in Los Angeles, and calls for
contributions of fruit and clothing
from the Fifth Street Mission and the
Yuma Indians, both calls being very
urgent. A letter from Mrs. J. B.
Green, conference corresponding sec-
retary, reviewed the condition of the
society in its many activities and of-
fered an able speaker, Mrs. Hill, who
will probably be with us in February.

Both societies presented interesting
and instructive programs, Miss Maud
Edwards being in charge of the For-
eign and Mrs. Clark of the Home.

The Ladies' Aid, having given up
the rummage sale, arranged for a sec-
ond trip around the world some time
in January, and agreed to co-operate
in the witch-night services and serve
refreshments at 10 o'clock. The pas-
tor was present and joined in the dis-
cussions and the excellent dinner at
noon was partaken of by many busi-
ness men as well as the ladies, for the
nominal sum of 15c each.

LOVE OF GOLD LURES HIM TO SHOCKING DEATH IN WELL

On Wednesday and Thursday night
of next week, the Isis theater will
run a feature reel called "The For-
eigner's Treachery." The story runs as
follows:

Old Lloyd cared for only three
things in all the world—his secret
hoard of bright gold pieces; his
daughter, Anna, and his half-witted
son, Elias.

Anna, his daughter, loved and was
loved by David Llewellyn, a workman
in a nearby copper mine. This mine
was owned by a Mr. Lewis, and was
apparently worthless. In fact it was
an open secret that Mr. Lewis was
quite willing to sell it for a thousand
pounds.

One day, Griffith, the mining fore-
man, discovered an unsuspected and
remarkably rich vein of ore at a lit-
tle distance from the shaft of the
mine. He instantly set his wits to
work to discover some means of rais-
ing the thousand pounds.

At about this time, old Lloyd de-
cided to transfer his money from the
hole in the floor of his living room to
the ruins of an abbey near the town.
He buried it near the abbey wall, and
to insure it against casual discovery,
assumed the conventional vestments
of a ghost.

Griffith heard the rumor of the Ab-
bey Ghost in the village and after a
little investigation discovered the
true meaning of the apparition. One
night Griffiths confronted the old
man and in the struggle which fol-
lowed, pushed him into the well, kill-
ing the old man instantly. A tobac-
co-pouch accidentally dropped by
David, caught Griffith's eye, and he
placed it on the trampled turf near
the well.

MILLINERY NOTICE.

We would like to call the at-
tention of the ladies to some of
the prices in trimmed hats.

A lot of 2 dozen to choose from
for \$2.00.

A lot of 1 dozen for \$4.00.

Children's fells for 25 cents
and up.

Fancy ribbons and fancy feath-
ers at a discount.

A nice assortment of auto veils.
Miss Sara Reckard. **tt**

COWARDLY JOY-RIDER STEALS MACHINE FROM AGED WOMAN

One of the meanest thieves that has
operated in Covina for some time is
the man who stole a Maxwell auto-
mobile from the garage of Mrs. T. A.
McCormick on Badillo street on Tues-
day night. Mrs. McCormick is an
aged lady, recently bereaved by the
death of her husband, an old Covina
pioneer. The thief evidently wished
to use the machine for joy-riding pur-
poses, as he brought it back again af-
ter running it during the night.

The automobile was badly in need
of repairs when Mrs. McCormick dis-
covered it, and she had it sent to the
garage, where it was put into good
condition. The thief came back again
last night, broke the lock on the gar-
age, and took another stolen joy-ride.
He evidently knew that the old lady
was living alone in the home, and was
too cowardly to steal a machine from
anyone able to defend the property.

FULL-BLOODED ALASKAN INDIAN IN LOCAL SCHOOL

Mrs. F. B. Evans, house-mother of
an Indian school at Ambik, Alaska,
which is under the supervision of
Bishop Rowe of the Episcopal church,
has been a visitor the past month in
Covina, where she has relatives. Mrs.
Evans brought with her an adopted
son, Arthur, who is an Indian boy of
pure blood. The ten-year-old boy is
very bright and quick to learn the
ways of those of the white race, and
as a pupil in the Covina schools, he
is making rapid progress since coming
here. Mrs. Evans is living in apart-
ments in the house with Rev. C. D.
Williamson, of the Presbyterian
church. The boy is a great favorite
with the Covina boys, as he is in
every sense a good sport.

GIANT BOX OF FIGS AT WARNER, WHITSEL STORE

An enormous box of Calarab figs
four feet square and six inches deep
is on display in the windows of the
Warner, Whitel & Company store on
Citrus avenue, the largest box of figs
ever sent out in California.

The store is creating a lot of in-
terest through a guessing contest as
to how many figs there are in this
enormous box. People are judging
the amount by the number they find
in the smaller boxes on sale. There
will be three prizes given, for the first
three who come nearest right in their
guesses. These prizes are various-
sized boxes of the Calarabs.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

Office of the Covina Irrigating Com-
pany, principal place of business, Co-
vina, Covina Township, County of Los
Angeles, State of California.

There are delinquent on the follow-
ing described stock on account of as-
sessment No. 60, levied on November
5, 1913, the several amounts set op-
posite the names of the respective
shareholders as follows:

Name	No.	Cert.	Shares	Am't.
C. F. Aschenbrenner	1943	30	30	\$30.00
William Bowering	2633	10	10	10.00
E. W. Case, Pledgee				
of R. K. Cairns	2459	10	10	10.00
N. Y. Homell, Pledgee				
of W. G. Hall	2701	20	20	20.00
W. G. Hall	1534	20	20	20.00
W. G. Hall	2652	5	5	5.00
Mutual Savings				
Ranch Co.	2483	10	10	10.00
H. E. Rex, Pledgee				
of W. G. Hall	2700	14	14	14.00
Maria C. S. Wells				
Pledgee of Walter				
L. Hughes	2628	30	30	30.00
W. H. Young, Pledgee				
of W. G. Hall	1997	100	100	100.00
M. H. Gantenbein	1995	4	4	4.00
M. L. and G. H.				
Mounsey	1904	40	40	40.00

And in accordance with law and an
order of the Board of Directors, made
on the fifth day of November, A. D.,
1913, so many shares of each parcel
of such stock as may be necessary
will be sold at public auction at the
office of the Company in Covina, Cal-
ifornia, on the 29th day of December,
1913, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. of
said day, to pay the delinquent assess-
ment thereon, together with the cost
of advertising and expense of sale.

B. F. EDWARDS, Secretary.
Covina, Cal., December 13, 1913.

REED & HAMMOND, AUCTIONEERS

1083 So. Main St., Los Angeles. Farm and stock
sales a specialty. Auction sales at our store
every Tuesday and Saturday. We retail at pri-
vate sale at all times. **5-5-14**

Electric Lighting Fixtures

Electric Wiring

GEO. R. ALBERS, Electrical Contractor

MONUMENTS

That are to be erected this fall should be ordered NOW so that
the sculptor will have ample time to execute the HIGH GRADE
WORK which our monuments merit.

Write for catalogue for free designs, stating about how large a
monument is wanted.

Our years of experience may enable us to give you suggestions
of value, which will cost you absolutely nothing, whether you buy
or not. Catalog free.

THOMAS HOLMES & SON.

523 So. Fair Oaks Avenue

Pasadena, Cal.

Let H. C. WARREN Haul Your Smudge Oil

MOTOR TRUCK EQUIPPED WITH 800 GALLON TANK

PHONE 419

GLENDORA



ELLEN BEACH YAW, our
own "Lark Ellen" of the
Covina valley, has been
delighting great audiences at the
Orpheum. Nellie Melba, most
famous soprano in Grand Opera,
has been singing at the Auditor-
ium. Jan Kubelik, greatest of
technicians on the violin, appear-
ed on the Melba program.

If you missed these perfor-
mances, you need not wait an-
other year to hear them. You
can hear Yaw sing from "The
Marriage of Jeanette" on the

Victrola

You can hear Melba, Schumann-
Heink, Farrar, Sousa's Band,
Caruso, Tetrizzini—or the latest
popular ragtime, if you prefer it.

Buy a Victrola for Christmas.
You don't have to pay \$100 or
\$200 if you don't want to invest
that much. You can get a good
Victrola for \$15.

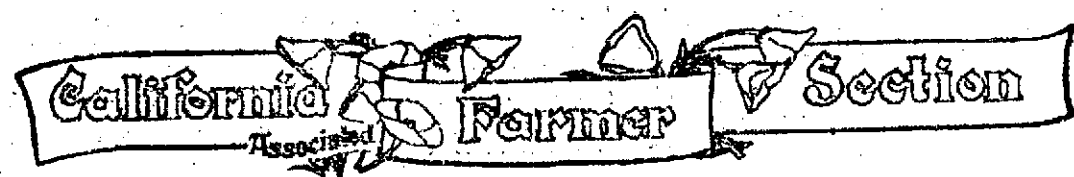
W. W. NASH

Prescription Druggist

COVINA, CAL.

Corner Citrus and Badillo

THE COVINA ARGUS

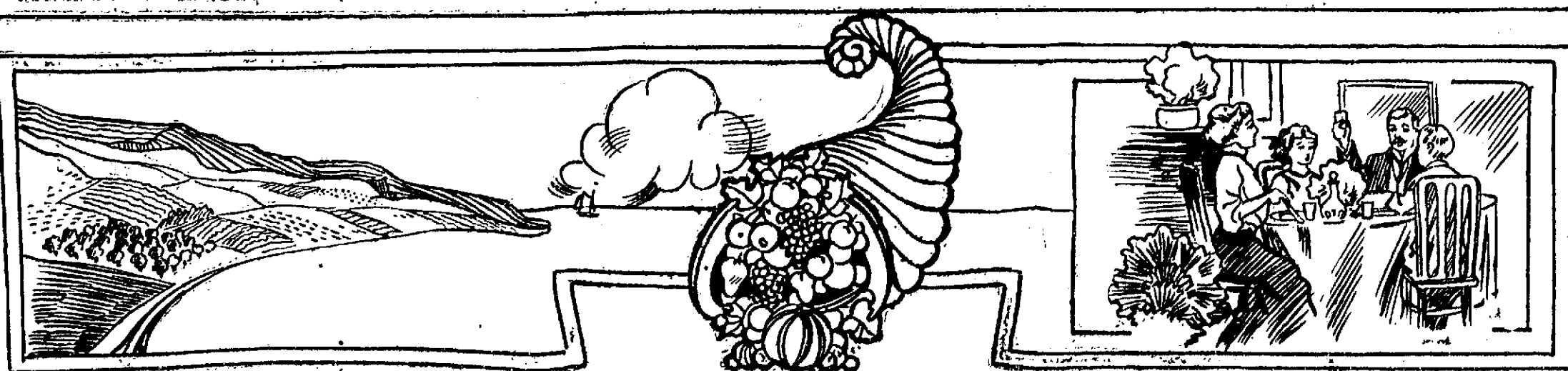
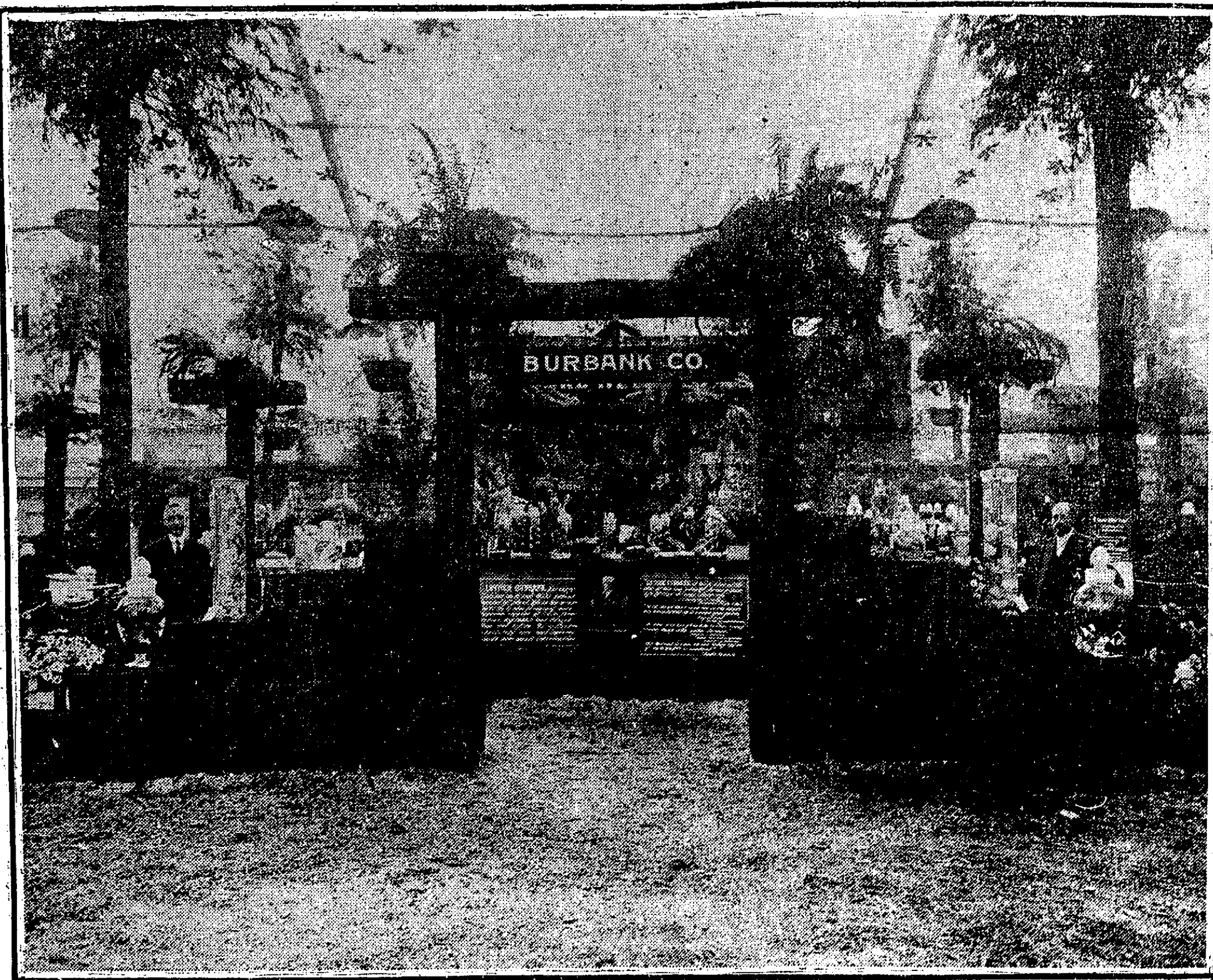


FARM SECTION

COVINA, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913.

FARM SECTION

BURBANK EXHIBIT AT CALIFORNIA LAND SHOW



Probably no exhibit at the California Land Show in San Francisco created more interest than that of the Burbank Company, a photo of which on our front page gives an idea of the arrangement. New varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables are always of interest to country people, as well as improvements in varieties which were shown there.

SWEET PEAS.

How to Cultivate.

THE sweet pea fad is a thing of the past. Glad of it.

A "fad" is a "craze," and the sooner that stage has been reached and passed the quicker there comes a reliable basis on which to work.

Sweet peas, as we now have them, can never take a "back seat."

There are too many uses to be made of them.

With the passing of the "fad" passed the trade of unreliable, unscrupulous

dealers, with their poor stock picked up wherever they could find cheap seed and named to suit their fancy.

Legitimate growers, with eyes keen for profit, are raising every year old and new varieties, but the cultivation is much on the methods followed more than 200 years ago, viz., deep planting, plenty of sunshine, abundance of water.

Sweet peas love sunlight, sunshine—the morning sun especially.

Edited by MAGGIE DOWNING BRAINARD.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

In Preparing the Ground.

In preparing the ground make a trench 14 inches deep and wide enough for a double row planting.

This depth of 14 inches must be apportioned in this way: First, at the bottom of the trench fill in five inches of good, well-rotted barnyard manure (all sorts mixed if you can get it), then three inches of the soil as the tenderest roots of any plant will bear, feeding growing richer as stronger roots strike the manure.

On top of this plant the seed one inch deep by covering with some of the best soil from the top.

In digging the trench throw the best soil on one side, poor on the other, so that in filling in the best soil is used first.

You will notice we have used nine inches of our depth, the remaining five inches to be filled in as the plants grow. Here is the philosophy of this way of planting; also why the winter months are the best for planting, although

GREENHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

LIGHT has an important influence on the configuration of plants. Since most of the plant energy is derived from the air through sunlight, the optimum light conditions are important, and there is a marked difference in plants as regards their light requirements.

During the short winter days many greenhouse crops do not obtain sufficient light, therefore any factor in greenhouse construction which will increase the amount of light is important.

Lack of light is responsible for many greenhouse diseases. On the other hand, too intense light may prove harmful in some instances.

The old type of greenhouse was crude in construction, especially as regards light. The modern tendency is to build larger houses, to use stronger material casting less shade and larger and better quality glass.

Large houses can be constructed relatively more cheaply and managed more easily because there is a less rapid change of atmospheric conditions, etc., which help to eliminate many greenhouse troubles.

Morning light is more intense than afternoon light, our experiments showing a difference of 10 per cent and ranging as high as 30 per cent for some months. This difference is not constant from day to day, from month to month or from year to year.

The difference between morning and afternoon light has a practical bearing on the location of greenhouses as regards points of compass.

The location of a house as regards points of compass has a bearing on the practice of syringing plants, the yield of the crop and to a certain extent on fungous infection.

To obtain the best results in a house running east and west, the house should be from 15 to 30 degrees north of east. This enables the plant to take advantage of the more intense morning light and the crop can be syringed with less danger from infection.

The difference in morning and afternoon light may be shown by various chemical methods, as well as by the growth of trees, and of crops of cucumbers in north and south houses. Other things being equal, a crop will show greater development on an east than a west exposure.

There is considerable difference in the light-transmitting properties of glass. Second quality double-thick greenhouse glass transmits 18 per cent less than No. 1 double thick, and the third quality double thick transmits 33 per cent less than first quality and 15 per cent less than second quality.

An irregular surface, bubbles, etc., in glass acts as lenses and affect the even diffusion of light.

New glass is slightly superior to used glass. The deterioration from dirt and other factors is much less than 1 per cent per annum.

The more nearly the angle of the roof coincides with the right angle of the sun's rays the more light is transmitted.

Relatively steep roofs are superior to flat roofs for transmitting light. Records made in February show that a house with a roof angle of 46 degrees gave 18 per cent more light than one with a 30-degree angle roof.

The reflection of light from surfaces varies greatly. In our experiments we found aluminized bronze to constitute the best reflector of light.

The practice of lapping glass causes some loss of light—an average of 11 per cent in our tests.

There appear to be no important differences in the light in a greenhouse at different distances from the glass, practically the same light being obtained at five feet as at 30 feet. The light to be had directly under the glass, however, varies in intensity owing to the irregularity of the surface.

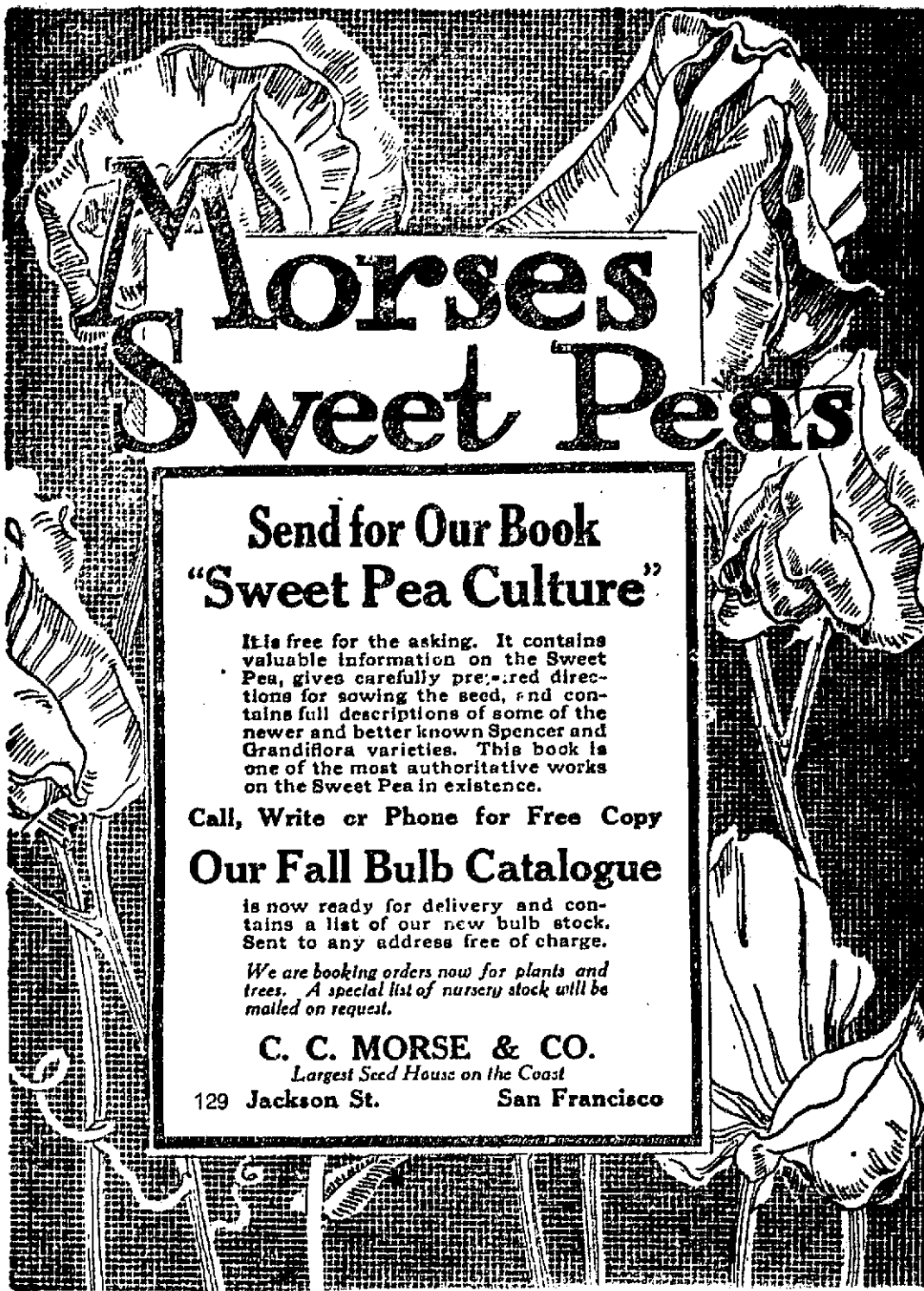
The loss of light from glass may vary from 13 to 36 per cent or more, depending on the quality and condition of the glass and many other factors.

Double-glazed houses are much inferior to those glazed with a single layer of glass.

Raspberry tips from young vigorous plants should always be selected in preference to those of any other kind.

Leaves raked from the lawn may be piled in some corner and allowed to decay. The leaf mold thus formed is useful for potting plants or mixing with soil for seed-sowing.

On one of the Canary Islands there is said to be a tree which dispels from its branches actual rain to such an extent that a cistern placed at its base is never unfilled. This tree grows in one of the driest islands, through which no water ever flows. The branches of the trees are a cloud that changes into moisture frequently and sheds clear water.



Morse's Sweet Peas

**Send for Our Book
"Sweet Pea Culture"**

It is free for the asking. It contains valuable information on the Sweet Pea, gives carefully prepared directions for sowing the seed, and contains full descriptions of some of the newer and better known Spencer and Grandiflora varieties. This book is one of the most authoritative works on the Sweet Pea in existence.

Call, Write or Phone for Free Copy
Our Fall Bulb Catalogue

is now ready for delivery and contains a list of our new bulb stock. Sent to any address free of charge.

We are booking orders now for plants and trees. A special list of nursery stock will be mailed on request.

C. C. MORSE & CO.
Largest Seed House on the Coast
129 Jackson St. San Francisco



Spencer Sweet Peas.

some say they are successful in planting any month of the year.

Sweet peas want to germinate at the cool end of the year. They want to make root when the ground is moist from rains; they want to be kept cool all summer by mulching and deep planting. Clay soil holds the water best.

Two Weeks

is the average time for sweet peas to make their appearance above the soil, and during the next four weeks fill in enough soil to cover one joint of the plants. They grow very slow at first.

Continue the filling as the plants grow until the trench is full to within an inch of the top, then put on a layer of straw or leaf mold and your work is done with the exception of constant watering—that is, done so far as cultivating the ground is concerned.

The next and last thing to be done is to

Bush the Plants

strongly as soon as they begin to throw out tendrils. Do not forget the water, for they must never dry out if you want fine blooms.

Keep the flowers constantly picked off. When the hot, dry season comes on shade enough to keep from burning, and by following the rules thus laid down you will have sweet peas planted in December blooming in the late fall as well as all summer.

A successful amateur grower has this to say about the use of nitrate of soda in relation to the sweet pea:

"Often the soil in which a plant grows has everything it seems needful to make things grow, but it is dormant. For instance, my sweet peas were at a standstill.

"I had watered and manured and worried, but to no purpose. They were about six inches tall and didn't seem to think of growing any more. Somebody told me to sprinkle sparsely nitrate of soda about their roots every two weeks, mindful always to keep them well watered. I did so. To my delight I found in a short time my sweet peas fairly jumping in growth.

"I kept this treatment up during the summer, their blooming season, and the flowers and long, thick stems were the admiration of the neighborhood."

The grape arbor in its varied forms is coming to be highly appreciated, and much used as a valuable addition to the city or country home.

WHEN YOU TRAVEL

YOU want to use the Best Trains,
the Most Direct Routes, Fault-
less Dining Car Service, Through
Cars and Modern Equipment.

YOU

also desire the satisfaction and comfort of knowing that your train is protected by block signals, heavy rails, rock ballasted roads and efficient men.

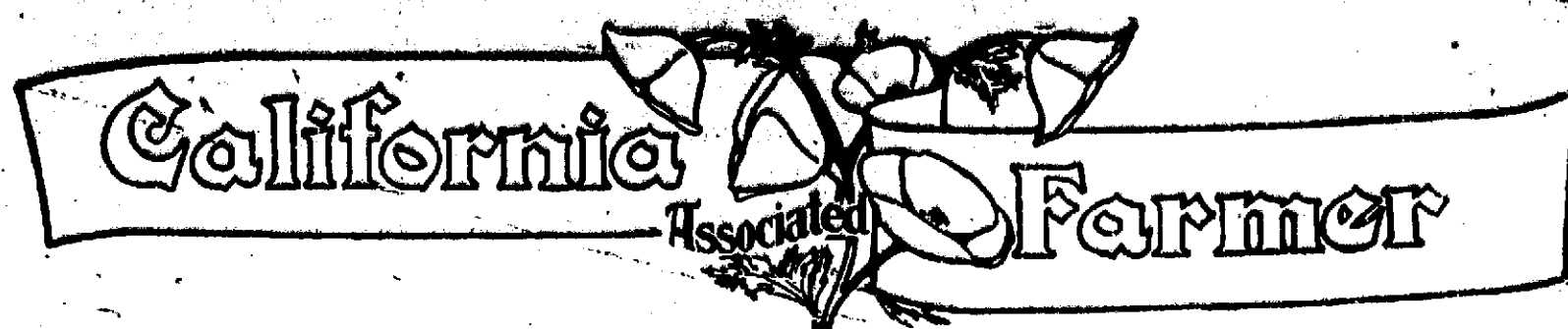
YOU

also want your itinerary so made that you can make the points you desire to visit with the least exertion and with the greatest comfort.

TO

get the above results write or inquire of any agent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC



HORACE GREELEY KEESLING, Editor.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS:

Samuel E. Watson, State Inspector of Dairies—Dairy and Live Stock
Katherine Dunlap Cather—Children's Page.

Amanda M. Miller—Home Dressmaking.

Maggie Downing Brainard—Flower and Vegetable Garden.

Leroy V. Brandt—Poultry and Pet Stock.

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N. H. Wilson, Merced.

F. R. M. Bloomer, Sacramento.

William Garden, Stockton.

C. W. Beers, Santa Barbara.

George A. Lamiman, Anderson.

C. R. McBride, Vacaville.

A. G. Shultz, Porterville.

The Editor of the Farmer invites correspondence from any reader upon any subject that may interest country people, or have a bearing upon improvement of conditions in rural life.

All departments of this paper are open for the approval or disapproval of its readers and a free expression of opinion is invited.

USE AND MISUSE OF COUNTY ROADS.

WE demand good roads this year, and next year the demand will be for still better roads. Accompanying this demand is the assurance that we are willing to pay for them.

Also we complain because these good roads—and later the better roads—are allowed to go to pieces by lack of attention at the proper time.

How many users of our public highways ever stop to consider what their duty is toward the roads that their money and their neighbor's money has helped to build?

It is true that our money helped pay for the road and we may travel on it in sunshine and rain, with buggy, automobile, a ten-mule team or a ten-ton auto truck, at will, but we are using poor judgment, to say the least, when we use our roads in a wantonly destructive way, just as truly as if by improper care we allow our crops to die, our stock to suffer or our house to burn down. We have paid for them, too.

The driving over a public road immediately after a soaking rain with a heavy load, especially if it be on a motor truck, is inexcusable from a financial standpoint. More damage may be done to a road immediately after a rain by driving over it with a heavy load for ten miles, than the value of the load will repair, even if it be a load of prunes!

Chuck holes are formed and bad ruts are started at such times more than at any other time. A proper and careful use of the public road seems to receive little consideration by the traveling public, and its misuse is of daily occurrence.

The Duty of Automobilists.

The driving of motorcars over our county roads at a high rate of speed is a most serious menace to our county roads, while the same cars driven at a moderate speed would hardly injure the road at all, and without doubt the passage of the automobile license law at the last session of the California legislature was the outcome of this abuse of our highways of travel, which having been paid for out of the common road fund were being destroyed by a few owners of high-powered cars driving at an unlawful speed.

An eastern town has installed signs which read "Autoists go slow! The town of S— furnishes good roads. Use them right!"

Of course, this speeding of motorcars is bad for the cars, but that is a personal matter and may only be criticised only on the ground that any waste is wrong, but the misuse of the road means a waste of all the common road fund and should be not only condemned but offenders should be heavily fined, enough at least to repair the damage to the road.

Here is an opportunity for our automobile clubs to do good work, for the taxpayers will be very willing to pay for the best roads that may be built if they have some assurance that they will be free from misuse.

Walnuts with popcorn and apples add to the enjoyment of the home circle around the open fire these long winter evenings.

MORALITY AND INDUSTRY IN EDUCATION.

THE home record slip illustrated in last week's Farmer was recommended by the round-table of school principals at the session of the Teachers' Institute held in San Jose November 24-26, to the county board of education as a basis upon which to evolve a system for recording credits for home work in our schools.

The discussion of the subject was animated and plainly the outgrowth of earnest thought and effort on the part of all who participated in it. Only one of those present ostensibly opposed the method of crediting children for home work on the ground of unimportance of home duties, but in his argument he proved his ground untenable and really created a stronger sentiment in favor of the system by those present.

That our public schools are not turning out efficient workers, but rather weak and inefficient persons when confronted with life's work and problems, is conceded; but how to remedy the defects in our system so that boys or girls will be efficient in the degree or grade from which they are graduated has not yet been proven fully, and larger things as the pupils advance in school are understood and performed in conjunction with the theoretical book knowledge, just so far will they be efficient and have attained a balanced education, which must come some time in life, but which, if obtained during the school period, means a great saving of time and energy for the pupil.

A Book Education Not Enough.

An education of the head by the use of textbooks or personal instruction is not a complete education. For instance, the multiplication table may be so thoroughly committed to memory by constant repetition that it will never be forgotten, but of what use will it be to the boy or girl who has no occupation to which it may be applied?

It is true that the ordinary home duties of life do not demand great learning or skill to perform, but nevertheless they may be the beginnings of great accomplishments in future life.

A great architect may very reasonably have gained his first insight into the principles that have so much to do with the success of his profession in splitting kindlings and building fires in stove or grate.

The formation of wood growth and its proper position to resist pressure or weight may have interested the embryo architect in the kindling pile or his insight into the principles which govern draughts and their uses in warming a house may have occurred when building a fire for mother to cook breakfast, or watching the flames and noting the radiation of heat from the fireplace when the family is gathered together in the evening and enjoying the fire he has built.

It is possible that the man whose knowledge of dairying and the proper methods of feeding cows, milking and care of the milk has placed him at the head of the dairy bureau of a great state, may have discovered his adaptability for his future position in life when milking and feeding the family cow.

A veterinarian may look back to the time when he helped his father care for Dolly when she cut her leg so badly and it had to be bandaged and a piece of wood formed to fit it kept in place to keep the leg in place so that the tendons might grow together again.

A successful farmer may date his great interest in growing crops to the time when he worked in the backyard garden, or no less important his good wife may properly charge some of her success in the raising of her family to stalwart sons and beautiful daughters to her lessons in caring for the baby, when, as a little girl, that was one of her duties.

Industry and Morality of Greatest Importance.

In any event, the school credit system or any other system which will induce boys and girls to do cheerfully and interestedly home duties and gradually lead them, as they pass from grade to grade in our public schools, into larger and more important occupations wherein they may make use of book knowledge, the three R's and any other R's that may be "needed in the business" in the performance of those occupations and meantime establish in their natures habits of industry and

correct living that will be a perfect barrier between them and all of the frivolous, immoral and vicious temptations that beset and entangle so many of our public school students.

It is important that our children should be graduated from our schools with an expert knowledge of and ability to handle some business, calling or profession, but of far greater importance that this result be coupled with established habits of industry and morality.

CONCENTRATION AND LOCATION.

CONCENTRATION of population in large cities and concentration of fruit-growing in large bodies or tracts are subjects that suggest themselves upon reading the letters in this issue by Mr. J. E. Hassler on apples in El Dorado county, and "Are Large Cities Desirable?" by Henry L. Marshall.

Diversified farming has its advantages, particularly when the capital invested is small. When large bodies of land are sown to grain it requires extra hired help in putting in the crop and again in harvest time, all of which means a cash outlay for work which could have been distributed throughout the year might have been done by a small amount of help, or possibly by the members of the family.

The family, which by its efforts produces a variety of products covering the whole year, and are so located that their productions may be sold directly to the consumer without the aid of transportation company or commission man, are in a much safer position than those who raise one crop and must pay for extra help, transportation and selling charges.

The concentration of population in large cities means added cost of transportation of the products of the farm through several hands before it reaches the doors of the consumers, a situation which means higher prices for the consumer and less profit for the producer.

These are conditions which should have careful consideration by all who make a living from the land.

SQUIRRELS AND GOPHERS.

GOVERNMENT squirrel exterminators have prosecuted their work in Santa Clara county with diligence. More than six tons of the poisoned grain has been fed to the squirrels and they have eaten it greedily on account of the dryness and scarcity of green feed. The squirrel pest on grain farms is, however, no greater a menace to the products of the land than the gophers in our orchards, for when a gopher gets at a tree and girdles it, which he may do in a short time, the loss is very great, comparatively.

To exterminate the gophers seems to be impossible, as no concerted war against them has ever been tried, and until some such action is undertaken we will always have gophers.

There is little danger from gophers during the winter and spring while there is plenty of grass or weeds in the orchards, for as a rule gophers will not attack a tree when there is other food to be obtained. During the summer and fall before the rains come gophers do the most mischief and will often girdle large trees before their work is discovered.

Asparagus and Rhubarb—These two garden vegetables are of the easiest culture and should be in every garden large or small. They both thrive in sediment soil well enriched with barnyard manure. In planting asparagus two-year-old roots are generally preferred, but divisions of old roots will produce good crops of asparagus for many years without renewing.

Chrysanthemum Shows—Many flower shows have been held the past season in various sections of the state. The last to occur and perhaps as interesting as any were the splendid chrysanthemum shows. There seems to be a fascination about the production of the large perfect blooms that is irresistible and it is well that it is so for any movement that encourages beauty and skill in its production must be elevating in its effects.

THE LIMA BEAN CONTEST.

BEANS would hardly be considered at first thought to be of enough importance to call for an exhibition all of their own and yet a lot of interest was aroused in Ventura at which beans were the drawing card and more wonderful yet only lima beans were exhibited.

The idea of a lima bean contest originated in the Mound Farmers' club, and it was carried to a successful issue not only then, but brought out some very fine exhibits and proved conclusively that a very much superior race of beans might be produced by careful selection.

The bean contest brought out other things of importance. There were the usual exchange of experiences which are always profitable to growers of any product and besides a talk on plant evolution by Dr. Webber of the State University, who urged persistent application of best information in selection of seed. He was followed by Dr. Hirschke on "Soil Chemistry" and the six essential factors in crop production—the seed, the condition of the soil, heat, light, moisture and plant food—all of which could not fail to have its influence for good in the production of future crops of lima beans.

The fact that the Mound Farmers' club has decided to raise \$2000 to be used in next year's bean contest is evidence of the interest aroused in the culture of lima beans.

People and Products—A Grange principle that people are of more consequence than products is becoming better understood in all our granges, for as people become better informed their efficiency increases and crops grow accordingly.

The Lima Bean Crop in Ventura.

There were about 10,000 acres of lima beans harvested the season just closed at Saticoy, Ventura county. The yield was not a full one but is estimated at about 15,000,000 pounds, or \$675,000 worth at 41-2 cents per pound.

The Chair of Civic Design.

The first professorship under the title of civic design belongs to Charles Mulford Robinson, at the University of Illinois. This subject has been treated of in part by specialists in other universities but this is the first chair devoted solely to it.

Wisconsin Foremost in Dairy Products—With her dairy products in 1910 valued at \$80,000,000, Wisconsin takes first rank in dairying. To show her progress, in 1909, she furnished butter for one-sixth of the people of the United States while in 1860 more than half of the farming population bought their own butter.

Rice Straws for Paper—Ricegrowers at Richvale, Butte county, are shipping rice straw to the paper mills at Antioch, Contra Costa county. What the growers receive for the straw does not appear in the California Development Board's monthly bulletin, but it must be very desirable to pay for shipping such a distance.

Apricots in Riverside—The planting of 10 acres of apricots east of Hemet ought to prove the adaptability and profitability of that fruit in Riverside county. The apricot is one of our California products that may never be grown in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, as it is particularly as to location, freedom from spring frost, etc.

The Deglet Noor Date—W. T. Sevinge, who belongs to the "crop acclimatization" branch of the department of agriculture, names the Deglet Noor as the best date to plant for commercial purposes in California. Prospective dategrowers should be sure of their ground before embarking largely into the business. As a sideline in congenial localities this new industry promises well.

Six dollars a ton for sugar beets means a chance for the grower to make some money if the season proves to be favorable. This price has been offered in Contra Costa, Santa Clara and Alameda counties.

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88 to 100 per cent efficiency; at a cost of from 18 to 28 cents per acre. Only one application is necessary. The waste-bait method gives only 90 to 95 per cent efficiency and costs 60 to 75 cents per acre. Two or more applications are necessary.

The poisoned grain method costs 40 to 50 cents an acre, and four to five applications are necessary.

Waste-bait method must be used in wet weather.

Poisoned grain must be used in dry weather.

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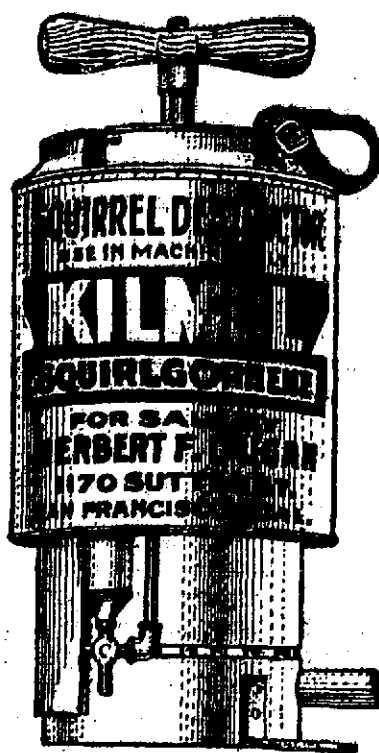
Send for complete information now—or if you wish to investigate the possibilities of this method immediately, send us \$17.50 and we will send you the Squirrel Destructor, 3 1/2 feet of one-inch hose, carrying straps, and a five-gallon can of Kilmol. With an average infestation, this will treat over 60 acres, and the cost thereafter for KILMOL will be but \$6.00 for each additional 60 acres.

After you get this outfit, after you have given it a fair trial, if you are not satisfied we will gladly refund your money. Send check today to

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This Squirrel Destructor

is an apparatus by which 13.3 cubic feet of KILMOL Gas is forced into the squirrel burrow. The gas is heavier than air, completely fills the burrow and remains there several hours, which means death to the squirrel. Failure is impossible.



\$9.75

present time to make a fair advertising proposition. Our average apple orchards are not such as I would be proud to show to a prospective investor. While they are practically free from disease or fruit pests they are mostly left to take care of themselves.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, NEW AND OLD.

By Ralph Shannon.

FROM reading about the wonderful things Mr. Burbank and our agricultural colleges are doing one would be led to believe that we are getting some great new fruits and vegetables, but in my tests and observation I do not think for general cultivation that the old varieties have been equalled. Apples. I know of no new ones of proven merit; apricots, Royal and Blenheim; cherries, Royal Ann and Black Tartarian; pears, Bartlett; prunes, Petite and Agen; peaches, Elberta and Muir; olive, Mission; orange, Washington navel; table grapes, Muscat.

I think that a great many of these can be improved by selection as for instance when I have gone to graft or bud some trees for some orchardist, the first thing he would say I want you to get the buds or scions from a certain tree or trees as they always have the finest fruit and I would note the location of the tree to see if there was any reason why it should have better fruit than the adjoining trees and usually found none, so this has satisfied me that nearly all fruit can be improved by selecting buds or scions from such trees and I believe that if Mr. Burbank had spent the time and grey matter in trying to improve the old French prune that he did in producing the sugar prune he would have gotten better results.

With vegetables it is different from fruit as these old varieties have been improved by selection year after year, but the trouble is to get the improved strains. It is always best to save your own seed where possible, you then have seeds adapted to your soil, climate and cultivation, but there are some vegetables like Snowball cauliflower, of which all the best seed comes from France, but most seed can be grown to perfection here, but it pays to get the best no matter where it comes from. I will now give a list of old varieties that I think will give better results for the most people than any of the new ones.

Bean—Bush, Stringless Green Pod and Golden Wax.

Beans pole—Kentucky wonder, also called old Homestead.

Beet—Blood turnip.

Cabbage—Early Jersey, Wakefield, Winnigstadt, Succession and late Flat Dutch.

Carrot—Danvers.

Cauliflower—Snowball.

Celery—Golden Self-Blanching.

Corn—Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen and Early Mammoth.

Cucumber—White spine, Everbearing and Long Green.

Lettuce—Hanson and New York, also called Los Angeles.

Musk Melon—Netted Gem, also called Rocky Ford and Burrell Gem, also called Defender.

Watermelon—Kleckley Sweets and Georgia Rattlesnake, also called Gypsy.

Peas—Yorkshire Hero and Strata-gem.

Pepper—Ruby King and Long Red Cayenne.

Pumpkins—Small Sugar and Common Field.

Radishes—Scarlet Globe, Long Scarlet and Icicle.

Squash—White Bush Scallop, Yellow Crook Neck and Hubbard.

Tomato—Matchless, Trophy and Ponderosa.

Turnips—Purple Top, Etrap Leaf and Red Top White Globe.

Potatoes—Early Rose and Burbank.

In regard to Sweet Corn, will add that in the last few years the yellow is coming into favor and I predict that in a few more years it will almost supersede the white varieties not because it is any better but because the people are always wanting something new to bite at. There is Golden Bantam, Golden Cream, Golden Rod and Gov. Gilman. Furthermore, I wish to state that Luther Burbank has produced three within the last twenty years of what I call standard merit. They are the Sugar Prune, the Phenomenal Berry and Crimson Winter Rhubarb. The Spineless Cactus, from reports, is promising.

"HORRORS, YES!"

"What could be more sad than a man without a country?" feelingly asked the high school literature teacher of her class.

"A country without a man," responded a pretty girl just as feelingly. —November Woman's Home Companion.

APPLES IN EL DORADO COUNTY.

By J. E. Hassler, Horticultural Commissioner.

THE most neglected and least planted of all fruits suitable to our locality is the apple. And yet I believe that if this fruit received the care that it does in some of the apple-growing sections of the northwest we could produce a quality unsur-

passed in any apple-growing section of the world. I have been growing apples in a small way for more than 30 years and therefore have some reason to make the above assertion.

It is claimed, and with good reason, that apple-growing as a profitable industry is being overdone, but I am convinced there never will be a glut of really first-class fruit at remunerative prices.

Nearly all apple orchards here are small, and having been planted many years ago consist of too many mixed varieties; but this fact would prove of great assistance to anyone intending to plant a commercial orchard, as he could readily decide what varieties were best suited to his locality and would also prove to be the most profitable for marketing purposes.

I will mention a few of the best varieties that have been grown here for years. The Spitzenberg, as grown here, is of fine quality and highly colored, fairly good keeper.

ORCHARD

One of the best all-around apples is the Ortley and will keep till April.

The Winesap is a highly colored small apple that will keep till spring.

The Stayman Winesap is a very large colored apple, good for both eating and cooking. I cannot say as to its keeping qualities, as the trees are just commencing to bear.

The Rome Beauty is a good apple and a good keeper.

The Jonathan is one of the very best apples, being highly colored, very juicy, of delicate fine flavor. It can be made to grow to large size by proper thinning. It will keep till the middle of March. This is one of the few varieties that will bear good crops every year by judicious thinning and proper fertilizing. This also holds good of the Ortley. The Jonathan, however, seems to do best on decayed granite soil.

The Gravenstein does not seem to be suited to our climatic conditions and probably does better nearer the coast.

King of Tompkin County is a fine, large, colored apple and also a good keeper, but is more subject to bitter and dry rot.

One of our very best for flavor, juiciness, color, size and keeping qualities is the Baldwin.

The Ben Davis, as grown here on my place, is a large apple of almost solid dark red color. It is an unsurpassed all-round family apple and a splendid keeper. I suppose I will be accused of exaggeration in lauding this apple so highly, but this apple, more than any other variety, requires certain soil conditions to come to perfection. Apples of this same variety grown but a very short distance from here would be almost classed as a different kind.

The yellow fall Pippin is a very fine-grained apple, used mostly for cooking and by some considered better than the Gravenstein.

The Rhode Island Greening, large to very large fine family apple, greatly used in the making of mincemeat. Will keep till March.

Red Astrachan, a very tart, well colored, early variety. The first early apple we have.

Alexander, a large, later summer apple.

Wealthy, a very fine, highly colored fall apple.

There are probably a hundred other varieties—some late introduction, such as Delicious, King David, Black Ben and a great many old varieties that were planted 50 or more years ago.

The apples we grow here at altitudes ranging from, say, 1500 to 3500 feet, are certainly hard to beat for keeping qualities. Take Winfalls, for example, that are bruised by the fall, as long as the skin is not broken will keep for weeks and sometimes months before starting to decay.

Good apple land can be bought here at ridiculously low prices compared to other highly advertised apple-growing sections. What we need is some enterprising party with a little capital that would like to plant out 100 acres or so to start the ball rolling. We don't raise enough first-class apples at the

Trees, Fruit and Nut Trees

FRENCH and IMPERIAL Prune, Bartlett's and other pears, Peaches and Apples of all kinds; Almonds, Walnuts, etc. Buds and scions carefully chosen from healthy bearing trees selected from best strain. Trees pure, clean and hardy. Prices very reasonable. Special prices on large orders. Write me your wants, or wire them.

A. J. GALLAWAY

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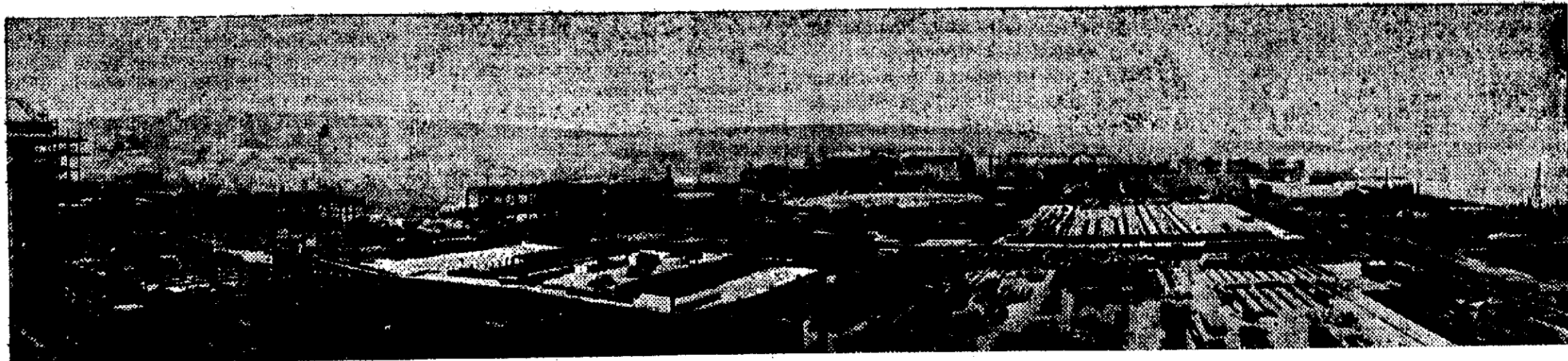
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Vast Exposition City Rising by the Golden Gate



Miles of Great Exhibit Palaces on Panama-Pacific Exposition Site—Daily Progress Visible

AT no time since the beginning of actual physical work upon it (in March, 1912) has the site of the Panama-Pacific international exposition presented such a scene of activity as at present. The great exhibit palaces now rapidly rising and the numerous lesser structures of many kinds combine to form an exposition city of striking effect in the process of making. Each day reveals progress in its evolution that is little short of amazing when the vast scope of the undertaking is considered.

In the center of the site paralleling San Francisco harbor for more than one mile is to be seen a vast network of timber, the huge frames of the central group of exhibit palaces. A good-sized army would seem lost beneath the huge beams, girders and trusses. Thousands of men employed by different contractors, each of whom is striving for a record, are at work. As the frames are added to each day records a visible change in the exhibit palaces.

Curious visitors, who nowadays are arriving in great numbers, leave with the deeply settled conviction that President C. C. Moore's promise that the exposition palaces will be ready for occupancy several months before the opening of the celebration on February 20, 1915, will be fulfilled to the letter.

Entering the grounds from Fillmore street, the visitor is struck at once by the array of vast structures arising from what less than a year ago was a desert expanse of sand, but is now showing daily more and more acres of bright green lawn in which beautiful flowers and shrubs will soon be planted. The most striking of all the palaces just now is the palace of machinery, a giant structure, the largest wooden building in the world, covering an area of about eight acres. Its frame was long since completed. It is now walled and roofed-in and floored, and the stucco covering, in imitation of the famous Travertine marble of Italy, is being put on with accelerating rapidity. The huge pillars are in place and so are most of the cornices, capitals and friezes, while in two big warehouses near by may be seen examples of the heroic statuary, by the best sculptors, that will adorn the various palaces, for palaces they really are in both size and grandeur.

To the left as one enters the Fillmore-street gate stands the completed service building, imposing in its simple but artistic beauty, with green lawns and flowerbeds bright with blossoms around it. Close to it is a new firehouse of becoming architecture, while to the north, across the broad avenue and the standard-gauge railroad tracks laid to hasten the delivery of building material and exhibits loom the great frames of fast-growing exhibit palaces, the nearest one being that of varied industries, the construction of which has been rushed so during the months since its frame was commenced that already the staff work is being applied. Just beyond this is the palace of mines and metallurgy, the progress upon which is marked every 24 hours.

Indeed, the floors of all the eight immediately adjacent exhibit palaces have been laid for some time and all save that of transportation are in frame. The best evidence of the industry that is being applied to the work of construction is obtained by leaving the grounds and returning in, say, 48 or 72 hours. The progress even in that short time is impressive.

Adjoining the palace of varied industries is the palace of manufactures, and to the west of it are the frames of the palaces of liberal arts, education and food products. That of education is nearly all roofed and walled in, and the staff work is about to be applied. The frame of the palace of agriculture has just been started.

Walking along the south side of the main group of exhibit palaces the green grass of the great south garden grows luxuriantly and the site for the palace of horticulture appears ready for the beginning of its foundation. The sound

of hammers, derricks and electric machinery is heard on every hand, while millions of feet of lumber from the mills in the north lie at hand ready for the builders as fast as needed.

Turning to the north at the west end of the palaces of education and of food products scores of teams and workmen are seen grading the sites for the palace of fine arts and for various buildings of foreign governments and the states of the union. To the southward, a few hundred yards away, stands the pavilion of the Republic of Honduras, the first foreign building to be erected, with its roof on and its stucco covering more than half completed.

To the westward lie the broad acres that will be devoted to foreign and state buildings, the drill grounds, livestock, exhibit and aviation field, through which the tracks of the new railroad extend and upon which an army of graders is at work.

Now, turning to the right, or east, past the palace of food products, the visitor enters upon the broad esplanade of the Marina, which is to be the vast northern garden of the exposition. The sound of machinery, of hammers, of moving men and horses and vehicles grows more intense. In the yacht harbor lie several coastwise steamers, discharging their cargoes of lumber and other supplies, while rock bunkers and crushers add a new noise to the surroundings. All along the Marina busy scenes are being enacted, and by the time the ferry slips are reached, with car floats bearing carloads of building material, enough has been seen to convince anyone that the leisurely worker is unknown at the Panama-Pacific international exposition.

The freight ferry slip is completed and its powerhouse and towers are conspicuous among the lesser structures of the exposition. Close to the slip are the big passenger depot and the sculpture warehouses, constantly filled and surrounded by magnificent statuary, being made or already completed, for decorating the exhibit palaces and the grounds. The wide railroad yard, with many tracks, is to the west of the warehouses.

The most advanced of the concessions is the "Grand Canyon of Colorado," which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company is installing, and not far behind it on the road to completion is the "Toyland" of Frederick Thompson. More than 6000 applications for concessions have been received to date by the division of concessions and admissions, and more than 100 have already been granted. These cover a wider range of amusement, refreshment and instruction than has been seen at any previous international exposition. "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado" and "Toyland" are themselves wonderful, but there will be others that are marvelous, such as "Creation," based on the first chapter of Genesis; "The Fall of Adrianople, an Oriental Village;" "The Grand Trianon" of Napoleon; "Roadland" and others. Millions of dollars will be expended by the concessionaires alone in the preparation and operation of their attractions.

In fact, the exposition in celebration of the completion of the Panama canal will be an \$80,000,000 affair, according to conservative and accurate estimates. The several amounts aggregating this vast sum may be stated as follows:

State of California.....	5,000,000
City of San Francisco.....	5,000,000
Subscribed by citizens of San Francisco.....	7,500,000
Foreign governments (estimated).....	10,000,000
States of the American union (estimated).....	8,000,000
Counties of California.....	2,000,000
United States government....	1,000,000
Individual exhibitors for installation and maintenance (estimated).....	25,000,000
Installation, equipment and operation of concessions (estimated).....	10,000,000
Operation after opening and winding up by exposition (estimated).....	7,000,000
Total	\$80,500,000

Twenty-eight foreign governments have announced their intention to date to participate formally in the exposition, and others are expected to do so in course of time. Thirty-five states and territories of the American union have announced that they will participate officially.

One hundred and seventy-seven congresses and conventions of various organizations have been arranged for the exposition year in San Francisco, and negotiations are in progress with many more organizations in different parts of the world, for some of the congresses will be international, others national and others yet pertaining only to the Pacific coast of the United States. The organizations that have already agreed to hold congresses and conventions in San Francisco in 1915 include those representing civic, religious, social service, educational, fraternal, business, labor, commercial, horticultural, live stock and other interests.

The most conservative estimates by careful investigators place the minimum attendance at the Panama-Pacific international exposition at 10,000,000, while most of them place the total at figures varying between 12,000,000 and 18,000,000.

The work of preparation in every way has progressed so rapidly and so satisfactorily that no well-informed person doubts the correctness of President Moore's designation of the San Francisco in 1915 as: "The exposition that will be ready."

GERMAN STUDENTS OBJECT TO OCCUPATION OF SEATS IN THEIR UNIVERSITIES BY FOREIGNERS

Complaint is Made That Foreign Students Are Inadequately Prepared, Knowledge of German Primitive and Standard of Civilization is Too Low.

By Carl Waldemar.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Prussian minister for education has decided to limit the admission of foreign students to Prussian universities. Frequent complaint has been made of late years by German students, especially in the medical faculty, that the best place in the lecture-rooms and in the laboratories are occupied by foreigners, and that their hospital work is seriously interfered with by these foreign students, whose preparatory education is allegedly inadequate, and whose knowledge of the German language is most primitive.

Objection has also been raised to these obtrusive foreigners on the ground that they have not yet arrived at a standard of civilization which would qualify them to mix on equal terms with students of more advanced nations. The discontent took bodily shape last winter, when a strike was organized by the German students taking the clinical course at Halle university. The justice of this strike was universally recognized; the strikers were supported by public opinion, and students in other Prussian universities announced their intention to take similar measures. A conference was, however, hurriedly arranged by the educational authorities, to which the rectors of the universities were invited, and the result of the deliberations was that it was decided that measures should be taken to remedy the admitted grievance. The strikers quietly resumed their studies, and the authorities evolved the regulation that is now to be put into force.

The decision to permit only a certain number of foreigners to matriculate at Prussian universities was undoubtedly arrived at with reluctance, for it denotes a considerable divergence from the educational policy hitherto pursued. Germans have for centuries offered academic hospitality to students of all countries, and have upheld the principle that knowledge is free to all who strive for it. They also write and talk much about their civilizing mission; they consider that in making the light

of science accessible to the studious sons of people at a lower stage of development they serve the cause of peace and contribute towards a better understanding among the nations. The suggestion may perhaps be permitted that the motives of the Germans were not only philanthropic, and in the course of the discussion of the measure now adopted it has been pointed out that foreigners who have studied at German universities carry the fame of German learning to their homes, and, moreover, continue to make use of German books, instruments and appliances in their subsequent scientific work.

Many Foreign Students.

The number of matriculated foreign students at all German universities in the last summer semester was 4841, about four times as many as the corresponding semester ten years ago. When the German began seriously to consider the question of the number of foreign students at his universities it occurred to him that, in the first place, he was spending quite a large sum of money on the education of the subjects of foreign states, and, in the second place, that he was equipping foreigners to compete in the world with his own sons. Every matriculated student at a German university costs the state about \$150 per annum, though the accuracy of the amount cannot be vouched for. According to the official "Statistisches Jahrbuch," however, the kingdom of Prussia contributed nearly \$3,750,000 from the state funds towards the maintenance of Prussian universities in the year 1912.

In regard to the second point the "Kölnische Zeitung" writes: "If it were only the question of so and so many foreigners coming to German universities to drink at the well of German intellectual knowledge, and to study with us Kant and Goethe, Dürer and Wagner, we would be heartily glad at the sight of this stream of seekers after culture, so long as they did not squeeze our own countrymen out of the lecture-room. We live, however, in an age of technical science. Our technicians, our chemists, our doctors have a hard struggle for existence, and our applied sciences must serve to nourish our people and to gain ground for us abroad where we can develop our economic activity. We want to sell our productions to all the nations. Our universities must educate and equip pioneers of German skill and ability who will go out into the world, and there, by reason of their superior scientific training, occupy the leading positions.

Highest Quality Demanded.

"We wish to, and we must, present men and goods of the highest quality in the competition of the nations. Is it, therefore, prudent and wise continuously to educate and train young men from abroad, whose mother countries are our markets, and can give us nothing from the point of view either of cultivation or economics, to enable them to master our scientific technical processes, to become acquainted with our methods, and to learn how we go to work to attain our successes? Must we carefully train thousands and thousands of foreigners to be our competitors? And must we make sacrifices in order to give them that training? Unlimited scientific hospitality, excellent as it is in theory, has proved to be the more detrimental the longer it is exercised.

One immediate result of the Prussian ministerial decree is that the ministry for education has ordered that no Russians shall be matriculated at Berlin university in the coming winter semester. Students of other nationalities will be matriculated as usual, the only conditions being that they possess the requisite qualifications. Munich decided some time ago to restrict the number of students from the Balkan states and Dresden has solved the difficulty by ordering that no Russians shall be matriculated unless they furnish proof that they have studied for at least two semesters at Russian universities.

CITRUS FRUITS

ARE LARGE CITIES DESIRABLE.

Written for the California Farmer by
Henry L. Marshall.

SMALL towns engage in a dreary and seemingly endless obstacle race, in their attempts to grow larger. Sometimes it seems as if the Lord doesn't love the small town. There is an ambiguity in the slow growth of agricultural towns in California, for instance, that is brought about by the fact that the splendid high percentage of earnings from the ranches, goes to swell the increasing prosperity of the metropolis, instead of being used as capital in the immediate vicinity of where it is produced.

The small citrus cities of the southland are enriched by the great citrus crop, only to see the money disappear into the great centers of trade. There is an area in Los Angeles county, producing in normal years from \$700 to \$900 per acre per year from citrus fruits. It is split into ranches of from five to 20 acres, as a rule. This wealth would make populous and prosperous cities, in size from 15,000 to 20,000, but the money is not spent in the vicinity of the original earning—therefore, in most cases, the communities remain mere commissaries, where haphazard, small trading is done, and the bulk of the money goes to the large cities. The Marshall Field stores, in the process of placing agencies for goods in the small citrus towns of the southland made a business canvass of the possibilities in areas around citrus villages, and returned figures to show that in cases where a city of the sixth class had 2500 inhabitants, there was a department store trade to be had amounting to \$100,000, 75 per cent of which went to a distant and larger city. A trade of a half a million dollars in department store goods was possible in an area surrounding a city of 10,000 people, the figures showed. Yet, the local stores get a very small portion of it.

Los Angeles city is predicting that a million people will live there in 1920. Meanwhile, many small communities within 20 miles of it do not grow more than perhaps 200 people a year. Is it better for a million people to dwell together than for a million people to dwell, say, in 20 places? I think not. The Economic Waste of It.

An agriculturist is a man who has been defined as one who makes his money in the city, and spends it in the country. In other words, one of these kind who are rejuvenating and rehabilitating the abandoned farms of New England. And a farmer is defined as a man who makes his money in the country and spends it in the city. If he spent it all in the city, he could not buy a spool of thread or a garden hoe, unless he went to the metrop-

olis. But he spends his 75 per cent of it in the big city, and often allows the remainder of it to be paid to the local merchants. And this amount is generally a long-time account which the local merchant has to carry.

There would be no word to say, if the rancher bought his goods cheaper in the big city than in the country. But he does not, in the run of a year. He may trade at a big cash grocery in the metropolis, lug his stuff out on the streetcars, or express it, and beat the local grocer a few cents. He may think that he is saving a local agent's commission on a cultivator or an automobile by going to the big city to buy, but he doesn't, for the local agents get their commission just the same, and the man who is represented as "ultimate consumer" pays for it.

The Growers' Supply Company.

And one of the worst offenders among those who might be classed as "accessory after the fact," is the Growers' Supply company, a subsidiary organization connected with the California Fruit Growers' exchange. The exchange is the finest organization that ever carried an orange to market for the rancher—most of us agree to this. I, myself, have written many columns of appreciation of the California Fruit Growers' exchange, and will continue to do so.

But when an organization forms a company that supplies the rancher with automobiles, auto tires and accessories, fertilizer, vetch, cowpeas, groceries, hardware, cultivators and multitudinous things, it is depriving the small town of its livelihood—that same small town that draws its sustenance from the citrus industry, and which carries the rancher on credit when he is "broke."

What chance has a small town to boast of its hardware store, if the ranchers buy everything through a supply house? What chance is there for a feed store or a grocery store, when two-thirds of the citrus-growers may be getting all necessities and some luxuries through the concern that prorate the fruit. For, that money never comes back to the small town. It is spent in the great city, and never returns.

Getlemen of the citrus industry—if you had enough fertilizer on the ranch to supply the land, you would be foolish to cart it off your property. You are always careful to put in cover-crops that will put back nitrogen and phosphoric acid as much as possible, in order not to rob the soil.

But when you take the quintessence of all crops, which is money, and spend it in a distant city, you are impoverishing the community to a much greater extent than as if you failed to keep up the fertilizer content of the soil.

We hear much about the movement "back to the land." That's very good, but if we could only get the farmer to form a close corporation for his own community, and build up a splendid and modern city in the midst of the farming district, supporting it with 75 per cent of his expenditure, we would be making better farmers, better farms, better communities, and the necessity for the "back to the farm" slogan would disappear, as the new recruits would come willingly when they saw the modern communities in the farming districts.

We can't get our young men to stay in little places, where the streets are unpaved; where the store buildings present a wabbling false-front to a dingy street, and where one block suffices to make up the business district. Young women hesitate about coming to such a small village. We can't get them to go on a farm and study its scientific culture, if we cannot provide them with a modern community, where there is healthy amusement and decent society. You must not expect to graduate a boy and girl from college, and then sink them on a farm far from the social amenities of life. If they do go on a farm, they spend altogether too much time running back and forth to the distant and bigger city. And they don't become good and contented farmers under such discontented conditions.

All of which is unnecessary. We should have many cities of 20,000 people, rather than one city with a million. I could say something about the raising of the moral standard by such methods, but, as Kipling says, that's another story.

So significant has this matter become in relation to the impoverishment of the small town to the aggrandizement of the bigger city, the associations that make up the California Fruit Growers' exchange have been seriously considering the value of the Growers' Supply company. Several associations in the southland have advised against its continuance—at least to confine its activities to supplies needed in the packinghouses.

In closing, let me ask you to pick out some town of your own knowing, which has about 20,000 people, surrounded by good farms and orchards.

Just reflect about this town, and its prosperity, and try to get my viewpoint regarding the robbery of the land by the expenditure of what it produces in places distant from the land.

A commission has been formed to prevent the emigrants from congesting in great cities when they begin to arrive through the Panama canal. Why not form a commission to see that your money and your son and daughter is kept from assisting in the great city congestion?

ib,mhersoeborFemf cmf cmf cmfwy

THE WASHINGTON NAVAL ORANGE.

By Prof. A. J. Cook.

THE most prized and excellent variety in California is the Washington naval. This in its perfection is at present certainly incomparable, not only as an orange, but as a fruit. The peculiar scar at the blossom of calyx end, and the fact that it was brought to Washington from Bahia, Brazil, by the department of agriculture in 1870, has given it the name of Washington naval. Two trees were brought from Washington, D. C., to Riverside, Cal., and thus a second name—Riverside naval. From these two trees buds have been taken in profusion, and thus our "King of Oranges" is now widely distributed, keenly relished and in great demand. The naval is the unmistakable mark, though occasionally found in other kinds of oranges and very rarely in lemons. This naval seems to be like a proliferous rose where the stem pushes through the flower and bears a second rose. Some wild flowers (Salvia) exhibit the same peculiarity. Here the second orange simply reaches the surface, though occasionally it pushes up partly through the rind, and rarely we have a second orange surmounting the fruit. The orange is seedless, which may be due to the fact that this second fruit prevents the pollen threads from pushing through to fecundate the seeds. The pollen being useless, nature has robbed the naval bloom of this product. Occasionally, although very rarely, pollen from other sources is effective and we have seeds, even in the naval. This fact suggests that in the near future all our citrus fruits will be rid of seeds. This naval orange is large, highly colored, pulp luscious, very sweet, flavor incomparable. It will always be a favorite. The tree is a profuse bearer, and of course must have most generous treatment. Decadent care will result in decadent trees.

An inferior navel, both in tree and fruit, is known as the Australian navel. Some think it is merely a sport of the Washington navel, while others think it is distinct. It is a shy bearer and produces a coarse underisable fruit.

The Washington navel is not ready for the market in Southern California till January, though often shipped for the holiday trade and may last, not greatly impaired in excellence, till July. In northern California it ripens earlier. In Florida this variety is a shy bearer and does not give the satisfaction that it does in Arizona and California. As remarked above, other varieties occasionally exhibit the navel cicatrix.

Porterville Oranges—An estimate of over 4000 cars, worth approximately \$4,000,000, is the latest from Porterville, but more important is the stand taken by packers to ship only mature oranges hereafter. Such resolutions as this will eventually win for California fruits still better reputation for quality. The picking and shipping of immature fruits is reprehensible particularly when it has been demonstrated that the mature fruit carries better to distant markets.

A cultured daughter, home from boarding school, had just been driving the fat and antiquated family horse, from which all speed and spirit had departed some fifteen years before.

"Mamma," she called daintily—"I can't leave Dobbin standing, can I?"

The matter-of-fact mother replied briskly: "You can. Unless he prefers to sit."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Don't oil the harness until it becomes dry from washing. A good oil to use is cod liver oil. Hang up the harness to dry. When dry rub well with a soft rag.

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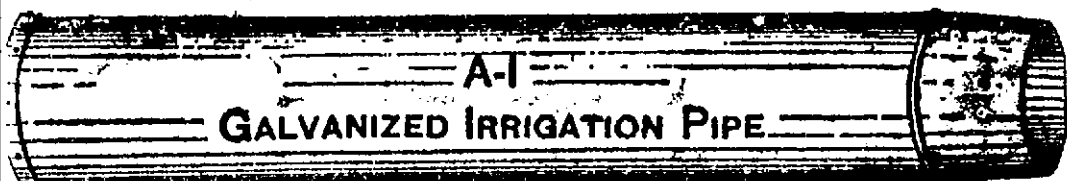
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WOMAN'S PART IN THE MILK SUPPLY.

[Extracts from a paper read by Dr. Jackson Temple, City Health Officer of Santa Rosa, Cal., to a meeting of the County Council of Women's Clubs at Sonoma on November 8, 1913.]

THE popular conception seems to be that diseases from milk are transmitted from the cow. Nearly all diseases born by milk are transmitted to it on its journey from the cow to the ultimate consumer. Aside from tuberculosis, vaccinia, milk sickness and infection from diseased conditions of the udders, most of the contagious diseases are not pathogenic to the cow. That is to say that the cows would not take the diseases if they were exposed to them.

Milk Infection.

Perfectly healthy milk will always be found containing a great number of germs which should all be innocuous. The one normally present in wholesome milk is the lactic acid or buttermilk bacillus. They are present in milk drawn under aseptic conditions to the extent of 1500 to the C. C. or one-quarter teaspoonful. The growth of germs within the milk before it reaches the consumer depends entirely on the handling of the milk. It is possible with ordinary methods of cleanliness of barns, cows, milkers and utensils to deliver milk containing not more than 200,000 bacilli to the C. C. It is the ambition of the San Francisco board of health to place the maximum for that city at 500,000. We conclude that a greater number than 500,000 germs to the C. C. shows faulty methods of handling milk, and that the milk acquires the extra load of germs after it leaves the udder of the cow.

Frequently we find milk containing two germs commonly found as the infecting agents in throat and nose diseases and also the cause of infected wounds. They are transmitted in the milk and often cause throat and nose and even bowel trouble in children and bottle-fed babies. Always, or nearly always, the cows show symptoms of these infections.

Cattle Diseases.

Vaccinia or cow pox is an eruptive disease of cattle. It is usually found as a pustular-crust eruption on the udders of the cows. It is frequently transmitted by direct contamination to the hands of the milkers. This disease is very rare and still more rarely serious. Milk sickness is a very rare disease, though occasionally found particularly in the mountains of Tennessee. It is an acute non-febrile disease, probably of a specific nature, and as it shows definite symptoms in the cow can be easily guarded against.

Tuberculosis in cows is a difficult disease to deal with for many reasons. First, because the source of infection is so frequently from the milk; second, because it is so expensive to eradicate it when a herd is infected with it; third, so many of the dairies have quite a large number of tubercular cows; fourth, so many humans have the disease who at some time between the milking and delivery of the milk come into contact with it either directly or indirectly.

Tuberculosis is not a spectacular disease. We see our human friends dying slowly, unostentatiously, always courageously, uncomplaining from this disease. Of all diseases it is the most insidious and subtle in its onset. Before we are aware of what ails us we have a heart-breaking malady. With equal subtlety our bovine friends are attacked. For months and maybe years their milk is fairly wholesome and contains none of the dread bacilli. When cows are so infected with tuberculosis as to render their symptoms discernable they are no menace to the herd or milk supply. Knowing them to be so infected no dairyman will keep them in his herd.

Tuberculin Test.

It will be seen that we must take measures to protect the public from cows with early symptoms. Their milk should not be sold. It is difficult to accomplish the retiring of this milk from the market, but it can be done. The tuberculin test for tuberculosis is the only practical safeguard. Such aids to diagnosis as animal inoculation (inoculating guinea pigs with suspected milk), biological tests, and the tuberculin tests can be employed. The last one is the only one of practical value when skillfully used and will determine the presence of tuberculosis in 97 per cent of the cases actually infected. It is the best diagnostic agent known.

Contamination From Tuberculosis.

It does not follow, that because a cow is tubercular her milk is infected with the tubercle bacillus. If a cow, which has no tubercular process or infection in her udder, no matter how

badly infected in another part of her body were milked under thoroughly aseptic conditions the milk might be free from any danger to infect. Just because this milk is free from the tubercle bacillus it is not however uninjurious. It still contains the toxin or poisons elaborated by the growth of the bacillus in another part of the body. Cows seldom have a tubercular process in the udder or at least, less often there than in other parts of the body. Most frequently the infection is in the lungs or intestines. The bacillus, therefore, is found most frequently in the discharges from the nose and mouth and the feces and urine. This material drops into the food about the manger or drains or the cow deposits tubercular infested material on her body or udder or that of the neighboring cow when tossing her head or switching her tail to rid herself of flies. It may be and often is that she is performing these acts just at the time of her milking and dropping the infected material into the milk bucket, so infecting what might have left her udder wholesome.

Flies may carry the bacillus to the milk, if unprotected from the manure pile, tubercular sores or infected cows or their excreta. Flies may carry the infection from neighboring animals or humans to the milk. Frequently the milker or some of his family are infected with the disease and the disease comes from them directly or indirectly.

Duty of Consumers.

The milk containers are often the source of the infection. Frequently they are not properly washed or washed in water that is not clean. More often the infection comes from the homes of the consumers the containers not having been properly cleaned before being refilled. They should always be sterilized, not simply washed. The milk should always be placed immediately in these containers, glass or other, in which it is to be distributed and sealed as soon as possible after cooling.

There is no better medium for the growth of the tubercle bacillus than milk, and other germs grow exceedingly well on milk. It does not suffice to have the milking done under ideal conditions but you must keep the milk healthy and wholesome after it reaches you.

Contagious Diseases.

In contagious diseases whether transmitted directly by contact or indirectly by carrier there is always deposited some of the infected material from a person having the disease, or the carrier has the disease himself. Often people who have these diseases never show any symptoms at any time. Inanimate objects may carry disease but it is rarely so carried. When so transmitted there is always some infected excreta from the person infected on the carrier.

Typhoid fever is seldom a disease in which the germ is found in the udder of the cow and cattle are seldom subject to the disease. The most frequent source of infection is from a patient at or near the dairy, or in a family being supplied by a dairy found to be spreading the disease. John Trask, passed assistant surgeon United States public health service, makes the following report:

Found 179 typhoid epidemics from milk.

In 96 all the cases were in houses supplied with the suspected milk.

In 113 there were cases at the producing farm.

In four the containers were refilled without sterilization.

In two the milk was handled by diseased persons.

In six the milk was milked by those having typhoid.

In 16 those who milked also nursed the sick.

In four the dejecta from typhoid patient came into direct or indirect contact with the milk.

The bacillus was isolated from the milk in only one. We conclude from this array of facts that proper methods at the dairy or distributing centers would have prevented all these epidemics.

In scarlet fever, measles, epidemic meningitis and all diseases you might wish to mention the same conditions obtain. Milk is frequently the carrier of infectious and contagious diseases, and seldom the host.

Perfect Milk.

Dr. W. F. Snow, secretary of the California state board of health, writes as follows: "Medical milk commissions are demonstrating that ambitious dairymen can produce safe, rich, clean milk if they determine to do so, and have the steady patronage of an appreciative public. * * * Tuberculin-tested cattle are demanded when it is generally conceded that if he kills his

DAIRY

tubercular cattle he cannot buy tested cattle to replace them."

To Woman of the Home.

Lo, the poor milkman. None the more do we want tubercular milk. We can easily afford the price for better milk. Education will produce the results. You be the educators. What you demand, refusing all other, you will get. Be the "appreciative public" and "steady patronage." It cannot be accomplished all at once, but without education, without the determination, imagination and enthusiasm to do, nothing can be done, and you can supply all these things. Whenever the milkman is to blame for poor milk, he is always glad to fix it up with those of the house. Don't let him do it. You see him first. You can open his eyes and you can get results.

When you have gotten healthy, wholesome milk from the milkman, you must keep it so. Always thoroughly wash your containers before returning them. Do this as an example to your neighbor, so that she will do likewise and protect you from uncleanness in her house. We concede there is none in yours.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Nov. 8, 1913.

SEPARATING MILK.

By W. K. Brainerd.

The three systems of separating milk in most common use are: The shallow pan, deep setting and centrifugal.

The setting of milk in pans or crocks, letting the milk stand for from twelve to twenty-four hours, depending upon the temperature, and then skimming the cream, is known as the shallow-pan system. This is the oldest method of separating cream from milk, and varies greatly in efficiency, depending very largely on how quickly the milk is cooled after coming from the cow and how low a temperature is secured during the creaming process.

The deep-setting system is used almost as much as the shallow-pan. The essentials of this system are cans six to eight inches in diameter and about two feet long, which are placed in cold water. Often a trench is dug in a spring house in which the water stands at the proper height and is continually running through the trench.

This is an effective and economical method, both as to labor and expense of construction. As in the case of the shallow-pan system the real efficiency of this system of separation depends upon the temperature of the milk.

The best method of separating milk yet devised is the centrifugal machine. This machine involves a considerable outlay of money and the farmer expects better results from it than any other method, naturally—and he gets them, too. Whether a man makes or

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loses money on his milk is usually determined by his method of separating it. A machine is expensive at the start, but it is worth having.

"And who, who, I again ask, is the coming man?" shouted the orator.

"The bill collector yelled a voice in the rear of the hall.—Cleveland Enquirer.

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CALIFORNIA HELPING TO SOLVE THE MEAT PROBLEM.

By Percy L. Edwards.

ALL must agree that anything touching the cost of living in this rapid-transit age of ours is of interest, especially if it may help to knock the block off "the greatest of these," the meat prices.

It may seem something of a paradox that the beet-sugar industry, which got one of the hardest knocks in the late tariff adjustment to meet a more democratic idea of living, should now prove a ready aid in cheapening the prices of meat and the consequent high cost of living. But sure it is that one of the chief reasons for the scarcity of market stock has been the scarcity of feed at reasonable prices. And thereby hangs this tale.

Be it remembered that during the campaign just closed in California there was sliced at the eleven beet-sugar factories in operation slightly less than 1,200,000 tons of beets. Of these factories at least six are equipped with machinery for drying the beet

fore each ton of beets sliced would produce 100 pounds of dried pulp. Into the process of drying or curing is infused a quantity of crude molasses, averaging about 18 per cent of the weight produced. There is always a certain quantity of the sugary substance of the beet retained in the pulp when it is thrown off after the extraction of the juices that go through the process of sugar making. This, together with the molasses infusion, will bring the proportion of sweets in the prepared pulp up to approximately 25 per cent. The retail price of the dried pulp is about \$1.15 in this section of the country. In Michigan it sells for from \$1.18 to \$2.00 per ton. The price of this feed is, of course, affected by locality and the prices of other feed-stuffs.

Nearly all the factories in Michigan and many of those in Colorado and other sections of the country are now curing the waste pulp and putting it into the market in competition with other stock feed. There are 70 beet-sugar plants in operation in the United States at this time. If all these plants were equipped with the drying system

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Two bales of cotton to the acre near Calexico is estimated for some crops. The success or failure of cotton growing in California seems to be in a fair way to be settled this year.

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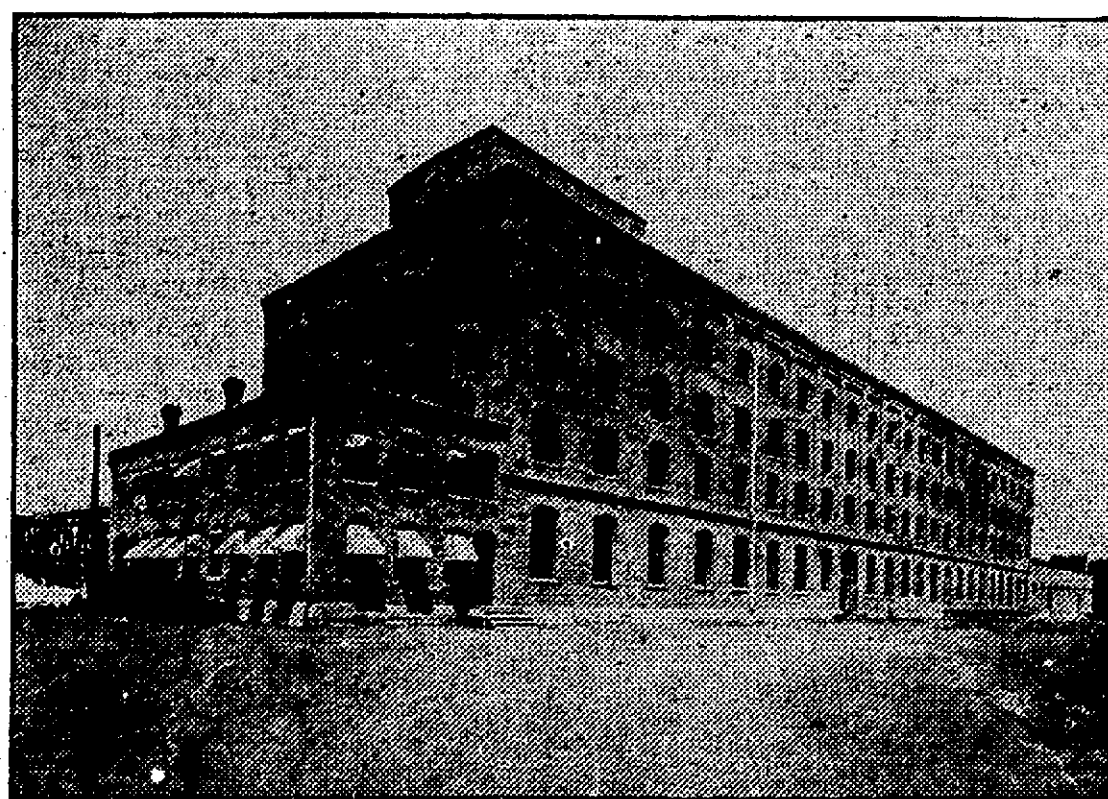
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUGAR CO.'S FACTORY, SANTA ANA.

pulp. There are 17 factories in the United States, and this year, according to the best estimates, there will be sliced more than 8,100,000 tons of beets. While many of these are not yet equipped with the necessary machinery for curing the pulp many are, and all will be eventually.

Very recently the factory management at these sugar-producing plants in this country got alive to the fact that the waste product—what is left of the beet after the sweet juices are extracted—is a valuable food product for stock; that after being properly cured it could be put on the market at a price sufficient to cover the operating expenses of the factory. It is true we got the idea from our German and French neighbors. American ingenuity is doing the rest.

The six factories in California using the drying process this season have added to the supply of stock feed more than 51,000,000 pounds. If the 11 factories in this state were all equipped with the necessary machinery for curing the waste pulp there would be a saving to the available feed supply of this section more than 60,000 tons (or 120,000,000 pounds) of concentrated stock food as rich in fattening quality as the higher-priced grains. And this product was saved from what otherwise would have counted as waste. For while much of the wet pulp is fed to fattening stock at and near the plants the difficulty of handling it in that shape is a serious one. Put up in sacks of 100 pounds each, it is easily handled in shipment.

It is estimated that if the available lands in California suitable for the profitable production of the sugar beet were to be cultivated for this industry not only would this state produce all the sugar needed for home consumption, but added to that enough stock food from the waste pulp to solve the problem of the high price of meat. The abandoned wheat fields of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys contain available beet-sugar lands sufficient to more than quadruple the present acreage devoted to the raising of sugar beets in this state. Instead of 137,000 acres of beet-growing lands we should have 500,000, yielding 5,000,000 tons of beets, 750,000 tons of sugar and upward of 250,000 tons of this stock food would thus be produced. These figures are not overdrawn—they are rather within conservative estimates.

Analysis of the sugar beet shows that about 10 per cent of the root is left after the extraction of the sweet juices which go to produce the sugar. In the process the available matter is reduced about one-half of 5 per cent. There-

there would result a saving to the industry of about \$7,015,000 and the production of 610,000,000 pounds of stock feed. Surely such a result should have its effect in helping to lower the prices of meats and the high cost of living.

Although the curing of the pulp of sugar beets for stock feed is of very recent date, the fattening quality of the pulp in its uncommercial condition has been known for several years past. At several factories in southern California large herds of cattle have been prepared for the Los Angeles and San Francisco markets by a six or eight weeks' feeding on the siloed pulp which was ejected from the sugarhouse as waste material. Growers of beets were at first allowed to help themselves. Both grower and management got next to the fact that this waste was of value. Then the grower had to pay for it. The inconvenience of handling limited its use. Then came the drying process, and the increased value of pulp in that form. So much of a benefit has this idea proved to the economical management of the factory that only the past season one of the smaller factories in Orange county prepared for the market 61,000 sacks, valued at \$70,000, and more than enough to cover its running expenses for the campaign. In addition to this 5000 head of stock brought from Texas were fattened for the Los Angeles market from the overplus of wet stuff run into the open silos for waste. At Oxnard and Betteravia large herds of fattening cattle were fed on this waste pulp before the installing of the dryer. So it appears profitable to ship cattle from distant sections of the country for the purpose of fattening them for market. That the results have justified the expense is a sure enough conclusion, since the companies repeated the experiment, and the same would be done today but for the more profitable process of curing it by the drying system.

But this use of the dried pulp of the sugar beet is not more important than its use for dairy stock. The writer has endeavored to get at figures and facts which prove the worth of this feed when applied to milking cows. While practically all dairymen consulted agree that good results are obtained from feeding their dairy stock dried pulp in proper proportion to other foodstuffs few can give any detailed results. The more substantial returns from the creamery is the guide in most cases. The quantity fed varies from six to eight quarts per cow, depending upon condition. It was found that care must be observed not to overfeed. If it is borne in mind that about 25 per cent of the feed is sweets it will be under-

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FROM THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

stood why not to overfeed. Loosening the bowels too much has a general bad effect on milking cows. Beginning with a feed once a day, later to be increased to twice a day, morning and evening, produced good results after a week or ten days' feeding. Fed in boxes in a moist condition was more generally practiced.

One of the larger dairy farmers in Orange county informed the writer that he had made use of beet pulp, both wet and dried, in feeding his stock for the last two seasons, and the results were highly satisfactory. It required some time to learn how to properly balance the dried molasses pulp with other foodstuff containing protein. After feeding the moistened pulp with other rations for a week the moistened dried pulp was increased in quantity to about six quarts to a feeding. This took the place of other soft mash and the feed was continued regularly from day to day. The increased flow of milk was considerable and the quality seemed improved. Creamery reports showed increases over those turned in under a different course of feeding. When the relative cost of the stock feed used in each case was taken into consideration, this dairyman expressed himself as well satisfied that he was getting good returns from feeding dried beet pulp at a saving in expense.

The above case might be multiplied by many others giving the same general result. With wheat bran at prices ranging from \$35 to \$40 per ton, as against dried beet pulp at \$23, and the feeding showing such good results, the argument in favor of its use is plain. The importance of increasing its production in this age of high prices is also plain. To add 610,000,000 pounds of stock food, of fat and milk-producing quality, to the available other supplies cannot fail to have its effect in lowering the high price of living in this country. And California has the requisite sunshine, climatic conditions and the available lands to produce a large proportion of this amount.

DOES NOT FAVOR COUNTY ADVISOR.

BY D. F. NORTON.

The proposition of merging the office of county horticultural commissioner into that of county advisor, don't strike me very favorably. Reverse the operation, and it would look better. County advisor don't sound right, and don't look right, even when printed in capital letters. Does the necessity really exist for agitating this question? Already the work of the horticultural commissioner is as much of an advisory nature as it is police and executive. I think any commissioner in the state will tell you that his advice is asked—almost every day in the year—by the fruitgrower and farmer. Especially is this true of the county that has only recently made its bow to the state, as a horticultural possibility.

Of all the men in a community, the county horticultural commissioner should be the one best qualified to advise. For he is expected to be an entomologist, a botanist, a plant pathologist, an expert on the conservation of moisture, also a lawyer. He must be an authority on cultivation, fertilization, and pollination; should know all about pruning, budding, and grafting, without himself being a grafter, and ought to be able to give Hilgard a few points on "Soils." If he is not the superintendent of a Sunday school, he should at least be the teacher of a Bible class.

No; when I come to think of it I am not in favor of merging the office of county horticultural commissioner into that of county advisor. You may merge county advisor into commissioner if you will, so long as you do not do it in a flagrant manner. We horticultural commissioners are accustomed to abuse, and will submit to many indignities, even to the raising of our salary, if you will let the name of county horticultural commissioner remain undefined.

Farm Adviser Christiansen of Humboldt reports liberal attendance at all the hearings he has been able to hold.

POWER

BEAN POWER SPRAYERS are strong, durable, efficient, and differ chiefly in size and capacity. All deliver the spray at high pressure and do the work at a minimum of cost and attention. "The Bean is the best."

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BEAN SPRAY PUMP CO.
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Branch, Fresno, Cal.

SPRAYERS

CONDITIONS IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

By C. W. Beers, Horticultural Commissioner.

THE fumigation process is in active operation in all places where scale pests are to be found.

In the work done by the county office each different property holding must be looked upon the official map and accurately described, and a legal notice served, before the work can be undertaken. Trees cannot be treated with gas if the foliage is damp, or the wind is blowing, or if the temperature drops below 40 degrees, all of which conditions hinder the rapid pushing of this important matter.

Already active preparation for extending citrus planting is in progress and many thousands young stock will be established during the present planting season, including acreage in Montecito, Serena, Naples and other sections, some of which territory has never before had any commercial orchards.

Deciduous Fruits Attracting More Attention

The apple crop proves of excellent quality and flavor, but some of the growers complain that the keeping quality is not as good this season as usual. Prices have advanced until this season the grower is receiving a return that makes the industry attractive. Quite in contrast with years when the grower received \$18 to \$20 a ton for good fruit. Other acreage is being prepared for deciduous fruit planting, and the coming season will see quite a respectable extension of the industry. The lands in the Santa Maria and Santa Ynez valleys offer excellent conditions for fruitgrowing, and the extension of the fruit industry is bound to follow, as the product from it becomes more and more assured because of the better organization of the marketing feature. This does not mean that the retail price will be advanced, but it does mean that the grower is coming nearer the consumer and is reaping a greater proportion of the retail price of the fruit he raises. While the consumer is paying at the rate of \$165 a ton for apples, the grower is getting less than half as much for producing the crop. This is all out of proportion to what it should be. But this is better than it was a few years ago, and as the fruitgrowers become better organized, this condition will become more normal, while the consumer will not pay more, but in all likelihood he will pay less for the same fruit. Apples are attracting attention in some parts of our county, and we have localities in which this industry should prove very attractive. We may expect quite a planting during the next few years.

Rains Stimulate Farm Work.

The recent copious rains have set the plowing forward on all sides, and the bean lands are being put in shape to catch and retain all the moisture that may follow. There are prospects for an extensive grain sowing, and the advent of the tractor and caterpillar has provided a means for dry plowing at a good depth, which leaves the soil in condition to take care of all the early and late rains, greatly to the advantage of the farmer.

United action among the farmers will mean the perfecting of an irrigation system, economical in its installation and management, while adding very materially to the production of all farm crops.

Alfalfa has already taken high rank as a moneymaker for the farmer of California, and the area is being rapidly extended. In our county there are many acres well adapted to the production of this crop, and the farmer is not slow in taking advantage of this valuable possibility, so that we may expect to see a much larger acreage devoted to alfalfa growing. Not only does the crop pay splendid returns for the immediate present, but the accumulation of nitrogen, and the added humus content from the large root system of the plant, is making the soil more valuable every year the crop is grown. While grain farming makes the land poorer, alfalfa growing really adds to the fertility of the land.

Potatoes Fine Quality.

One splendid quality of the soil in Lompoc and Guadalupe is being demonstrated in the excellence of the potatoes coming from those two sections. In contrast with shipments from other points, these potatoes are found to be less affected by fungus attacks, and are firmer in texture, while carrying less water, making them dryer and more mealy under all cooking processes. We have no tuber moth attacking our product, and are exceptionally free from wormy tubers. Were this branch of farming thoroughly organized, to place the product to the best advantage, all our acreage adapted to this crop could be profitably planted year after year with assured returns to the grower.

CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUTS for seed; true "northern strain," from the finest trees in the state. Write for prices stating quantity desired. **MAX J. CROW, Box 5, Gilroy, Cal.**

BROTHER—Accidentally Discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. **F. R. Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.**

FARMS WANTED—Wanted—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHICKS—Hicks' Jubilee Hatchery is now booking orders. **ASK FOR OUR CIRCULAR, IT'S FREE.** W. J. Hicks, Petaluma, Calif. Route 2, P. O. Box 22.

FRENCH and Imperial prunes, Bartlett and other pears, peaches and apples of all kinds; almonds, walnuts, etc. Buds and scions carefully chosen from healthy bearing trees selected from best strain. Trees pure, clean and hardy. Prices very reasonable. Special prices on large orders. Write or wire your wants. **A. J. Gallagher, Table Grove Nurseries, Healdsburg, Cal.**

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WANTED—Bare, level land, on which water may be had; prefer Monterey county. Box A, Adv. Dept., 24 West Santa Clara St., San Jose.

FALL PLOWING FOR PESTS.

Corn Ear Worm.—This is the common injurious worm found in ears of corn, especially sweet corn, in all parts of the country. When fully grown the worms drop from the ear to the ground, where they remain over winter just beneath the surface. The very best treatment for this pest is fall plowing, which turns some of them to the surface, where they are killed by exposure to the weather while others are turned under and crushed.

Cut Worms.—These caterpillars are more or less injurious to most all kinds of garden, field and orchard crops. They work mostly at night and hide in the soil during the day. They winter in the ground. Fall plowing will not only kill many of these cut worms, but will also destroy any weeds upon which they might feed the next spring. In this way any worms not killed outright will starve the next spring or have to move to other land to obtain food.

Grasshoppers.—Grasshoppers lay their eggs in the fall in the uncultivated ground, such as pasture land or wild scrub land on the hillsides and along the roadsides and fenceways. Wherever the grasshoppers have been at all plentiful the past summer one should look for the female grasshoppers, with their abdomens sticking down into the ground in the act of egg-laying. Where there are many of

Leonard Coates Nursery Co., Inc.
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New descriptive catalogue and price list now ready. Good stock prunes, apricots and other fruits. Large ornamental stock. Please write or call.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 39 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION Can Be Had by Writing to Advertisers in this issue for catalogues, pamphlets and literature which will be mailed without cost.

GET MORE CONKEY'S LAYING EGGS NOW TONIC makes hens lay.

By its use you can have eggs to sell now when eggs are high. Puts whole flock in good condition. Use once a day in feed. Satisfactory results or money back. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 packages. In pails \$1.00 and \$3.00.

For sneezing, coughing or moping fowls use **CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY.** A preventive and remedy. Put in drinking water. Fowls take their own medicine. Keep on hand and save your flock. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes.

The live poultry supply dealer sells Conkey's. Ask for Conkey's Free Poultry Book.

SAVE FOWLS FROM ROUP

these females laying eggs in this manner the land should be plowed in the late fall to turn under the eggs and thus prevent a crop of grasshoppers the coming year.

M. A. YOTHERS,
Assistant Entomologist.
Wash. Exp. Station, Pullman, Wash.

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Animal
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Feed Into
The Soil
That Which
The Animals
Took from it.

BOYHOOD STORIES OF BIG MEN.
THEIR YOUTHFUL AMBITIONS.

PERHAPS you have already decided what you are "going to be" when you grow up and become a man. Or maybe you are hesitating between—let us say—the exciting, dangerous life of a locomotive engineer or the driver of a fire engine. At all events you and nearly all of your boy companions talk often and excitedly about the things you will do when your schooling is over and you are out in the world making your own living.

Somehow, as you will discover later, a boy rarely follows his boyhood ambition. So many things happen as you grow older and your ideas change. But that fact need not discourage you. Almost every young man finally settles down upon a certain ambition and is just as happy in realizing it as he was eager and exhilarated over his boyhood one. Here are set forth the boyish ambitions of several prominent men, and you can see for yourself how different they were from the ones they held to in later life.

Of course, nearly every boy at some time thinks and dreams of himself as president of the United States. But after a while he passes that up as too improbable of attainment. There can be but one man president at the same time, you know, and there are so many men eager for the office. And yet here is a boy who never wanted to be president, yet now is! Certainly, Woodrow Wilson.

When President Wilson was 14 years of age his one great ambition was to be a naval cadet or at least the captain of a great vessel. He was living in Columbia, S. C., at the time and had never even seen the sea. Still he became an "admiral" without any trouble whatever. How? Why, he simply imagined himself at the head of a mighty fleet, busy in running down a desperate, blood-thirsty band of pirates in the south Pacific.

He hung scores of them to the yard-arms every day and sent in detailed reports of his deeds to the "navy department." He wrote day by day in diary form of the long, swift pursuit of the pirate crews and the final tracking of them to their hiding place in some sheltered bay; then of the summary punishment wreaked upon them. Indeed, it was not until he was 18 years of age and vitally interested in his school work that he finally gave up his desire to sail the high seas.

What do you think Vice President Marshall wanted to "be" when he was a boy? A shoemaker! As you know, he became a lawyer, then governor of Indiana and then vice president. But the chances are if anyone had told him, when a boy, that he would become all those distinguished things he might still have preferred to work at a bench with an awl and a piece of leather.

There is a reason, of course, for this peculiar ambition of his. One of his best friends, it seems, was an old German shoemaker, beside whose bench he used to sit of afternoons and on Saturdays and listen to him tell wonderful stories of life in Germany and travels and of the big battles that had changed the map of Europe in the past. This old shoemaker became his hero, and young Marshall thought if he, too, could become a cobbler he would be able to travel all over the world and meet the heroes of many wars, as his old friend had done.

NED'S LESSON.

This is the story of a little boy who wanted to be grown up and dress like a man instead of in the clothes his mother chose for him, and of the trouble that came until he decided that it was better to be just a little boy as he was intended to be.

To begin with, Neddie wore kilts. Moreover, he felt very much ashamed of them. He wasn't one day too old, nor too large, either, to wear them; but, just the same, he thought he was. He noticed other boys playing on the street, you see, wearing regular trousers; and he longed, oh, how he longed for the time when he would be old enough to "dress like a regular boy."

Quite often, after Mamma had dressed him in his pretty suit and kilt skirt—with the cunning little bloomers that are always worn under them, you remember—and sent him out to play, Neddie would cry and stamp his foot and beg not to be made to wear them.

Everyone thought he was a little girl, he would complain, and all the other boys and girls poked fun at him and called him a "girl-boy."

One afternoon, as usual, he went out the front door to play around, until just before Papa came home for dinner, spick and span in a brand new kilt suit. Mamma kissed him good-bye and begged him to be careful and keep himself clean. Hopping along at his heels was his dog Fritz. Scarcely had the door closed behind

him when Neddie ran to the area-way of a house several doors down the street from his own home. Quickly he descended the steps, unbuttoned his kilts, rolled them into a neat bundle and stuffed them behind the big ash can that reposed there. Fritz jumped and danced around him, barking playfully and all eager and waiting for his little lord and master to take him into the park across the street where they could run together and chase imaginary cats. And as Neddie stuffed the despised kilts behind the can Fritz would sniff at them and pretend to believe they were a rat or some other animal that should be attacked violently.

"Tum on, Fritzie," called out Neddie presently. "Tum on—here, here!" And off they went on the run, straight to the corner and from there into the park in order to avoid passing Neddie's home for fear his Mamma might be looking out the window and see him without his kilts.

My, what a man he looked in his bloomers, thought Neddie! Why, bless you, you couldn't tell them from regular pants at all! Of course, there were the buttons to which the kilts were meant to be fastened—but most people wouldn't notice them! Neddie was so happy; and he felt, oh, so big and grown-up and proud of himself!

He walked along for quite awhile,



The old shoemaker became his hero.

then thinking every one must know he was not a girl-boy, started back to get his kilts. But they were not there! They were gone—someone must have taken them!

At first he could do nothing but stand with open mouth and wonder. Then his mouth began to quiver and he felt that he was going to cry. But he choked back the tears and, as a last hope, climbed up the area-way steps, thinking that maybe a mischievous wind had come along and blown them from behind the ash-can. But, look though he did, he could not find them. Meantime, it grew darker and darker; and presently he heard his father calling—and calling loudly, too.

Poor little fellow! There was nothing for him to do but go. So, without his kilts and with his little bloomers shining out for all the world like regular pants, he ran to the front steps, on top of which stood Papa waiting for him.

"So, here you are, at last, are you?" Papa was saying as he ascended them. Then, all of a sudden, Papa smiled—though, you may be sure, Neddie couldn't see him.

"Es Papa, here I is," replied Neddie. "Has Fritz tum home?"

Papa looked at him a moment in silence; then he caught him almost roughly by the arm.

"Say, who are you!" he exclaimed. "I don't know you—I'm looking for my little boy Neddie."

Poor Neddie stopped and stared at his Papa, with mouth open.

"Ise—Ise Neddie," he managed to say in a weak little voice.

Papa paused and looked at him carefully, from head to foot.

"Oh, no you're not," he insisted. "My Neddie is a little fellow who wears kilts. You're a grown-up boy and you wear regular pants. No indeed, you can't come in here. This isn't your home—or your dinner waiting on the table for you either!"

And, with that, Papa went in the house and closed the door behind him.

Poor Neddie! For a moment he was so amazed he didn't know exactly what to think, much less do. Then, as it came over him that he was locked out for the night—perhaps for always—and would have no dinner to eat nor a nice warm bed in which to sleep, he felt his little knees wobble under him. He rushed to the closed door and began pounding upon it. But there was no answer—his Papa, you see, didn't know it was he!

So, finally, little Neddie realized that he could never, never make his Papa recognize him—unless he found his kilts! Sadly and with the tears streaming down his face he began to descend the steps. Perhaps, after all, he had not looked behind that ash-can carefully enough. Oh, just suppose he wouldn't be able to find those kilts! Why, he would have to stay out all night and—freeze to death perhaps or—maybe some bad man would come along and steal him—or—or—

Just then the front door opened behind him and, with a bark of delight, Fritz came bounding down the steps.

"Fritzie, oh Fritzie!" sobbed Neddie. Then suddenly in his mouth that dragged along behind him and tangled itself up with his front legs

Neddie looked down, reached out,

He was content to wear regular pants. And Fritz? Oh, Fritz must have nosed those kilts out from behind that ash can and carried them home in his mouth to papa. Else, in what other way do you suppose they could have gotten there ahead of Neddie?

THE COPO DE ORO CLUB.

Dear Boys and Girls: Have you forgotten about the story contest? I know a great many of you did not, because of the papers that have come in. Such good ones, too. And then there are some nice letters from those who just wanted to tell about their homes and pets, but did not want to try in the contest. Every paper received is worth a great deal, first of all, to those who wrote them, because with each effort made comes the power to write a better letter or story next time. But they are worth much to the children who read them, too, because it will make them feel like doing the same thing, and our club will get to be bigger and more alive each week. We are sure to have a good, long honor roll in January, so all of you go to work to get your names in it. For after that there will be a surprise.

THE CHILDREN'S EDITOR,
24 W. Santa Clara street, San Jose, Cal. Jose, Cal.

THE STORY CONTEST.

Mr. Mole.

I think moles are very nice animals, for you can tame them so easily. It is very sad that they cannot see.

Once a mole was going under the ground. He did not stop to think what harm he would do, so under the ground Mr. Mole went, but he did not go very deep.

We had a very nice plant which he uprooted, but because he is blind we must forgive him.

Mr. Mole is very small. He is about as big as a gopher, and he has a short tail.

If a mole has been under the ground you can tell the place very easily, because it looks like a little tunnel.

I will close this story now and will write some time again.

ROSA SALTALAMACHIA.
Evergreen, Cal.

The Mole.

A mole is a furry little animal that lives under the ground. I think this little fellow has hunted all day for something to eat, but he could not find anything under the ground, so he came up and is hunting on a log for some bugs or worms.

Someone has taken his picture and put it in the farmer section for the children to write a story about.

HORACE FINE (10 years old).
Fowler, Cal.

The Letter Box.

My Dear Editor: I have been reading your stories. I was reading some this evening, and my mother said I ought to write to you.

I have a dog named Tige. He is a good watchdog, for he is a bulldog. He will play with me.

I have a baby brother and he likes to play with me. I live in the country five miles from Fresno, on 20 acres of land. There are eight acres of alfalfa and 1 acre of grapes.

My dog catches gophers in the alfalfa and I have two fine cats. They catch gophers, too.

I live a quarter of a mile from our schoolhouse, and papa is the trustee of the school.

I hope to see this letter in the paper.

Your friend,
BERNICE WILSON (10 years old.)
Fresno, Cal.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

My Black Hen.

Hickety, pickety, my black hen
She lays eggs for gentlemen;
Gentlemen come every day
To see what my black hen doth lay.

PUZZLE CORNER—MY BLACK HEN.



Cut out black spots, paste them together and make the hen.

P. OF H.

ADDRESS OF NATIONAL MASTER.

(Concluded)

Condition of the Order.

So far as I can learn from observation and correspondence, the grange throughout the country is in better condition than at any time in our history. More is being undertaken and accomplished along the various lines of grange endeavor than ever before; more care is taken by the lecturers to prepare and have carried out practical programs which interest and instruct members of all ages; more attention is given to ritualistic work thereby bringing out more clearly the beautiful and instructive lessons of our order.

During the past fiscal year we have added to our number 431 granges these have been distributed throughout 29 states: Pennsylvania leading with 53 granges and Nebraska being a close second with 45 to her credit.

Financial Condition.

The total assets of the National grange October 1, 1912, were \$99,390.55, and the total assets October 1, 1913, were \$95,923.04.

The total expenses during the fiscal year was \$46,545.34 of which \$14,500 was used directly for extension work.

Oleomargarine Amendments.

Great efforts will be made by the Oleo interests to repeal certain sections of the law whereby it will be easier for them to manufacture their product in closer imitation of dairy butter and to market the same. Any such amendment will be vigorously protested by the grange and dairy people of the country.

In the past the Grange and Dairy union, working harmoniously together, have been enabled to prevent any amendments of this character being passed.

The grange should again clearly define its position on this question and assert that its action is in the interest of the consumer as well as the producer.

Conservation of Resources

This important question is ever before us, and it is a question so great that too much cannot be said upon it. The proper solution of the question concerns not only the present generation but posterity as well, because so long as the animal kingdom exists it must gain its sustenance from the soil.

Every possible precaution for conserving the soil should be taken, and the fact that no one has the right to become a robber of the soil should be taught in the home, the school, the church and the grange.

Millions of dollars are being lost annually by erosion and other soil losses which could, if proper care was taken, be avoided. Forest fires continue to destroy property averaging about \$50,000,000 annually. It is said that insects destroy enough timber and plant growth every year to finance the construction program of the navy. There is being used three times as much timber as grows each year, and but from 40 to 60 per cent of each tree cut down is being utilized. The preservation treatment of lumber is an important factor in conservation and should be encouraged and demanded, as it reduces the consumption and makes inferior quality available for use. We find about 20 per cent of the railroad ties being used are treated, but of lumber less than one-third of 1 per cent. Our loss in minerals and also water power is as great as in soil and forest.

In closing I desire to say that it has been my thought and desire in this address to review briefly the work of the past year and point out or call attention to some of the important questions which are before the people at this time, believing that after careful consideration of these questions this body will find the true solution as they have ever done in the past. The action of the grange is being watched, not alone by our people but by the entire world as well. I recently received a letter of inquiry from Mazoe, South Africa, in regard to the organization and general work of the grange, or using the gentleman's own words, "Information about your American Farmers' Grange."

The grange has a record of which it may be justly proud. It is our duty to maintain this record, and I am certain that the same loyalty and devotion is still manifest which prompted the founders to plan and originate the order. By and through this loyalty and devotion to principle the grange will grow and strengthen as the years go by. "Let 'Esto Perpetua' be our motto and our prayer." Fraternally,

OLIVER WILSON.

VALUE OF FERTILITY.

"An acre of wheat deprives the soil of 45 pounds of nitrogen, 23 pounds of phosphoric acid and 30 pounds of potash. On the market, nitrogen is worth 17 cents per pound, phosphoric acid 7 cents per pound, and potash 4 cents per pound. Therefore the actual money value of the nitrogen removed from the soil by an acre of wheat is \$7.65; of phosphoric acid, \$1.61, and of potash, \$1.20, making a total loss of \$10.46 per acre per year. If the farmer raises 20 acres of wheat per year for 25 years the loss will be \$5230.

"Each acre of oats consumes 50 pounds of nitrogen, 20 pounds of phosphoric acid and 40 pounds of potash. Therefore, the market value of the elements consumed is \$8.50 worth of nitrogen, \$1.40 worth of phosphoric acid and \$1.40 worth of potash, making a total loss of \$11.30 worth of fertility per acre that is lost through the crop.

"In the same way an acre of corn will take from the soil \$18.50 worth of fertility, provided both the grain and fodder are removed. If you have 50 acres in corn, \$925 worth of fertility is removed each year. In 20 years you will have taken out \$18,500 worth of the elements necessary to produce a good crop. In 20 years 50 acres of tobacco will remove \$18,000 worth of the soil's plant-food; in the same time 50 acres of cotton will consume about \$10,000 worth, and barley will use over \$10,000 worth.

"Should you raise 50 acres of wheat, 50 acres of oats and 50 acres of corn for 20 years on your farm, the money value of the elements removed from the soil would be over \$40,000. Is it any wonder, then, that the farms begin to wear out when you fail to return these elements to the soil which are necessary to produce a crop?"

BRONZE MEDAZLS OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

Do you know that in the vaults of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, snugly enclosed in oiled wrappings, are steel dies of medals bearing the likeness of each of the 26 Presidents of the United States? And President Wilson's medal is to be placed among them very shortly.

Now, no doubt, you have seen many pictures and likenesses of our various Presidents; also, you may have noticed, they are not all alike. Indeed, some of them would be taken for likenesses of entirely different persons. Naturally, Uncle Sam wants to preserve the features of each of the men who have presided at the White House, so that those who come after us may see exactly what they looked like. But, mark you, the likeness he keeps on file must be absolutely accurate in every detail.

Hence, through all the years, he has had a medal struck off of each of our Presidents very shortly after they took the oath of office. The set is complete. Not one is missing—from George Washington clear down to ex-President Taft.

Great pains were taken in the making of the dies for these medals, the most expert engraver of the time being engaged to make them of each of the successive Presidents. When the First Congress of the United States met it authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, to see that a medal was made of George Washington; and from that day to this each Secretary of that department of Government has had a medal made of the President in whose cabinet he served.

The medal of Washington was made by an engraver named Duvivier, the most expert in all France. It is three inches in diameter and, on its obverse side bears a bust of the Father of his Country in profile, and the inscription, "George Washington, President of the United States, 1789."

On the reverse side appear two clasped hands, one that of an Indian, the other that of a colonial officer; a tomahawk and a calumet of peace, crossed; and the inscription, "Peace and Friendship." Numbers of these were struck off and given to the Indians as token of the white man's friendship for them.

The medal of President Lincoln is particularly interesting and, it is said, a remarkable likeness. It shows his rugged features in profile and bears the simple inscription, "Abraham Lincoln." On the reverse side, enclosed in a wreath of oak leaves set on branches of laurel and palm crossed, are inscribed the dates of his inauguration, his assassination and his death. Look at his likeness on the next "Lincoln penny" that comes your way and you will see a replica of the likeness of him that appears on the medal.

EDUCATIONAL

A SCHOOL FOR THE HAND-MINDED."

By Prof. W. A. Hallman.

"I like this school because I never could have learned anything, and I am more use in the world." This is the way a girl pupil in the elementary industrial school of Cleveland, Ohio, describes her impressions of the new kind of school work.

The elementary industrial school was established to give "hand-minded" boys and girls as good a chance as the "language-minded" have always had. Cleveland was one of the first cities in the United States to make a distinction between the two types of children—those who take to books and those who do not. In Cleveland, as in most American cities, about half the children have been leaving school in the sixth grade. The Cleveland school authorities saw that much of this waste was due to the attempt to force abstract intellectual effort on boys and girls whose interest was in doing things.

In this school one-half of the time is devoted to English, mathematics, geography—history—the two in close connection—and to hygiene of a thoroughly practical character. The remaining periods are given to manual and industrial work—including shop-work—to domestic economy and gymnasium practice. A poll of the pupils showed that with the girls cooking and sewing were favorite subjects; with the boys, mathematical drawing and woodworking.

Pupils who long since lost interest in school work of any kind, some to the extent of being known as "dullards and incorrigibles," have become eager and alert, not only in the hand subjects, but in the academic work as well.

The ordinary school was born among and for the language-minded. Intellectual and physical culture—not manual self-expression and economic insight—was its aim. The industrial worker was practically excluded from it; he had no leisure for it, no time to engage in its play. This oneness still clings to the school, and it is hard to eradicate.

900 SCHOOLS TEACHING AGRICULTURE IN ONE STATE.

One of the agricultural supervisors of Ohio has recently stated that after a year and a half of the law requiring agriculture to be taught in the common schools of that state, more than 900, high schools are teaching agriculture and more than a half million boys and girls are studying the subject in the public schools.

It is estimated that about 4000 teachers took work in agriculture in the summer schools last season.

The Babcock Milk Test—The University of Wisconsin claims much credit for the state's great progress in dairying. The Babcock milk test was invented in her agricultural college and when perfected was offered freely to all who had use for it.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

By A. Mary Holladay.

A Lamp Chimney for Cold Feet—When you come home late at night with cold feet, a short-cut to warmth and comfort lies in the lamp chimney. Do not be afraid of breaking it, but when you are ready for bed, take off the hot chimney, wrap it in a half-sheet of one of the daily papers, tucking the paper in at the ends. The warmth soon sends you off to dreamland. This has been tried many times in our family and a chimney never has been broken. It is just as satisfactory as the hot water bottle, and you do not have to wait to heat the water.

Utilize the Hot Water Pipes—When water is brought into the farm kitchen after the house is completed, the pipes between the boiler and range, cannot be put inside the wall without a great deal of expense. Let these pipes be exposed and if the boiler can be placed several feet from the range, so much the better. The upper pipe carries hot water, and this is an excellent place to dry dish towels, towels, baby's garments and stockings. Let the pipes be several inches from the wall. Painted with aluminum paint, the pipes and tank are easily kept clean and especially in wet weather will the pipe be found to fill a long-felt want.

An Emergency Luncheon Dish—This emergency luncheon dish may take the place of meat and form the main dish for the meal.

Boll six medium sized potatoes; mash, season with salt, butter, pepper and a little cream. Let stand in hot water while you prepare the following: Place in a saucepan two tablespoons of butter and a slice of onion. Stir and cook until slightly brown, then blend in two tablespoons of flour. Add a cupful of canned tomatoes, season with salt and pepper and let cook a few moments. While it is boiling, rinse and drain a can of peas, season and bring to the boiling point.

Turn a bowl upside down in the center of a large chop plate and force the hot mashed potatoes through a potato ricer in a border around the bowl. Remove bowl and in this space pour the hot peas. Around the potato border pour the hot, strained tomato sauce. This dish is quickly and easily prepared and is good to look at, as well as to eat.

THE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

FOR THE GUEST CHAMBER.

Mrs. John Y. Beaty, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Sleep sweet
Within this quiet room, my guest,
Who'er thou art;
And let no mournful yesterdays
Disturb thy peaceful heart;
Nor let the morrow scare thy rest,
With dreams of coming ill,
Thy Maker is ever a changeless friend,
His love surrounds thee still.
Forget thyself
And all the world,
Put out each feverish light;
The stars are shining overhead;
Sleep sweet,
Good night! Good night!

FARMHOUSE CONVENIENCES.

In this day of cheap inventions—such as have brought "running water in the house," bathroom, the drained kitchen sink, and the conveniences of the modern laundry, within the reach of every fairly well-to-do farmer—the presence of the little old-fashioned "out-house" near his dwelling should be looked upon as a reproach.

Closets, sinks and tubs can now be so connected with septic tanks as to do away entirely with the unsanitary conditions attendant on old methods of disposing of sewage. The septic tank brings the science of bacteriology to the solution of the vexing problem. For it is shown that in such a tank—properly constructed so as to provide a limited degree of heat, and a surface unbroken by currents—millions of these beneficent organisms apply themselves so effectively to the purification of its contents that they can be discharged into a system of tile-drains or into the soil through a sand-filter, with no risk of dangerously contaminating the soil.

Some Know How to Help.—Neighbors, use judgment in visiting the very sick. Make known to the family that you want to help when they need you. A short call at the home is always appreciated, but the chronic visitors should be told to go home. It is a grand charity to help in times of sickness. The good neighbor is one who takes home the family washing in the back of the buggy, and the twins in front. There are some who know how to help. God bless 'em!

Most young girls would learn housework if their mothers would stop doing it all themselves.

HOW TO COOK CABBAGE.

BECAUSE of the relatively large amount of sulphur which cabbage contains it is apt to be indigestible and cause flatulence when it is improperly cooked. On the other hand, it can be cooked so that it will be delicate and digestible. It is one of our most useful vegetables, being available during the late fall, winter, and spring months, when other green vegetables are difficult to procure. The quickest and simplest methods of cooking cabbage are the best. The essentials for the proper cooking of this vegetable are plenty of boiling water, a hot fire to keep the water boiling all the time, and thorough ventilation, that the strong-smelling gases, liberated by the high temperature, may be carried off in the steam.

Your cabbage will cook in 25 or 30 minutes; late in the winter it may require 45 minutes. The vegetable when done should be crisp and tender, any green portion should retain the color, and the white portion should be white and not yellow or brown. Overcooked cabbage or cauliflower is more or less yellow, has a strong flavor, and is very inferior to the same dish properly cooked. In addition, overcooking is a cause of digestive disturbance.

To Boil Cabbage.

Cut a small head of cabbage into four parts, cutting down through the stock. Soak for half an hour in a pan of cold water to which has been added a tablespoonful of salt; this is to draw out any insects that may be hidden in the leaves. Take from the water and cut into slices. Have a large stewpan half full of boiling water; put in the cabbage, pushing it under the water with a spoon. Add one tablespoonful of salt and cook from 25 to 45 minutes, depending upon the age of the cabbage. Turn into a colander and drain for about two minutes. Put in a chopping bowl and mince. Season with butter, pepper and more salt if it requires it. Allow a tablespoonful of butter to a generous pint of the cooked vegetable. Cabbage cooked in this manner will be of delicate flavor and may be generally eaten without distress. Have the kitchen windows open at the top while the cabbage is boiling, and there will be little if any odor of cabbage in the house.

Creamed Cabbage.

6 sausages; 1 quart minced cabbage; 1-2 teaspoonful salt pepper; salt, if necessary.

Fry the sausages crisp and brown. Take from the frying pan and pour off all but three tablespoonfuls of the fat. Put the minced cabbage in the frying pan and cook six minutes. Arrange in a hot dish and garnish with the sausages. Serve mashed potatoes with this dish.

Puree of Cabbage and Potatoes.

1 pint boiled finely-minced cabbage; 6 medium-sized potatoes; 2 tablespoonfuls butter or savory drippings; 2 tablespoonfuls salt; 1-2 teaspoonful pepper; 1-2 pint hot milk.

Peel the potatoes and put them in a stewpan with boiling water enough to cover them. Cook just 30 minutes. Pour off the water and mash fine and light. Beat in the hot milk, seasoning, and cabbage. Cook about five minutes longer.

It Never Fails.

For layers or a plain cake put into your sifter 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 cup sugar, 2 teaspoons baking powder; sift all together in mixing pan. Take same cup into which put one whole egg and 2 yolks. (If you don't want to use the whites for frosting use 2 whole eggs). Beat eggs and fill cup up with sweet milk; stir into other mixture and add 4 tablespoons melted butter and flavoring and bake.

Mrs. Drury's Yeast.

1 cup of warm mashed potatoes. Tablespoon of salt (heaping). Half cup sugar. 3 cups cold water. Mix together until dissolved. Add yeast. Sometimes cup full, sometimes little more. Always take out one cup or 1 1/2 cups for starter next time.

Potato Salad.

Slice potatoes thin, adding some onion chopped fine and a little black pepper.

Dressing—1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of mustard, 3 tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix well, then add 2 well-beaten eggs and cook in a double boiler stirring it until thick, then add butter the size of an almond and half a teacup of cream. When cold pour over the potato and onion.

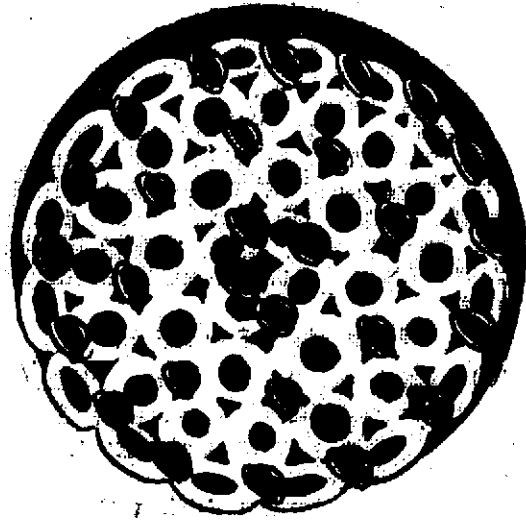
See that your children's education teaches them to be producers.

THE INFANT'S RATTLE.

Mrs. J. Y. Beaty.

THE accompanying illustration shows an original design in an infant's rattle, which may easily be prepared at home with a cost of a few cents. The needed materials are one embroidery hoop, tape or ribbon to bind it, a few crocheted rings of the largest size procurable and some small bells.

Begin by binding the hoop with ribbon, covering it closely and smoothly. Having done so, sew a row of the cro-



Crocheted Baby's Rattle.

cheted rings around the inside of the hoop, another inside of that and so on until the entire center of the hoop is filled.

Now sew on the bells. A bell may be fastened to each crocheted ring or just a few bells may be used placed upon the ring surface in diamonds or some other set figure, as shown in the illustration.

HOW TO MAKE STARCH FROM POTATO CULLS.

THE potato clubs which the department of Agriculture has been organizing to teach the young people of America to grow potatoes were primarily intended for boys. Certain girls, however, became interested, enrolled, and have done particularly well, not only in management of crop but in manufacturing home-made potato starch out of the unmarketable culls of the vegetable.

Each girl when she enrolls in this club work, which now is being taken up by 13,000 young people, is given a recipe for making home-made starch. The office of farm management's specialist who is in charge of the potato club work supplies each new girl member with a printed copy, which reads as follows:

Equipment needed—Two clean galvanized tubs, large dishpan, one cylindrical grater, and plenty of water and wiping cloths.

Take five bushels of potato culls. Wash them thoroughly by the use of water and a small scrubbing brush.

Use one tub for cleaning potatoes and the other for the gratings. Seat yourself in a convenient place between the two tubs, with dishpan and grater in your lap.

Without removing the skin, grate your clean potatoes from right-hand tub into the dishpan, empty pan of gratings when necessary into the well-cleaned tub to your left; continue this operation until your left-hand tub is a trifle over half full. Pour clean water into tub upon the potato gratings until nearly full, stir well so as to saturate every particle of potato.

Remove all peelings and floating material from top of water; allow tub to stand overnight, so that starch will settle to bottom and all pulp and potato skin will rise to the top of the water.

Remove all water carefully from tub in the morning, as well as the dark formation and sediment on top of the layer of starch.

Pour a fresh supply of water over starch again; stir again so as to rinse all particles of starch well; allow to stand for about eight hours.

Remove water from the top, the layer of pulp, etc. In doing so be careful not to waste the starch.

Continue this process with new applications and careful stirring, letting it stand each time—as many times as it is necessary to effect a complete separation of starch from the pulp, peeling, and sediment of the potatoes. It will usually take four or five washings.

Potato starch is a healthful food and can be used in at least a dozen different ways for food purposes in making puddings, salads, milk dishes, etc. It is both an easy and economical method of providing a valuable food product for the average home.

The potato water and wastes incident to the process can be easily utilized on the farm for hogs, poultry and stock.

Try the new inventions, don't stand still.



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A PAGE OF FASHIONS FOR THE YOUNG GIRL



A MILLINERY HINT.

Young girls who want to look stylish sometimes forget that the type of hat which is stunning over a mature face is quite out of place on a sweet, girlish head. Some of them fortunately, are becoming to both the young girl of the well-preserved woman of 40, and the hat worn by Miss Carus and illustrated above is one of these accommodating models. It looks well on almost any woman with moderate good looks.

It is an extremely stunning model and can be worn either in the afternoon or evening. It is a Paris model, made by Mme. Louison, but may be developed in a half dozen different materials and very inexpensive materials, if desired.

The model shown is a pressed black velvet, turned up on the left side, with white paradise and a touch of sable fur covering where the paradise is sewn, and lying softly against the hair. Care must be taken to wear the hat exactly at the angle shown in order to bring out the best effects.

Another of the new effects is the so-called Panama Canal turban, a dashing millinery creation minus plumes or feathers, the velvet of which it is made being the beginning and end of its trimming. The hat, which can be made in any desired shade of velvet, is built on a little turban frame with a crown of velvet around which the velvet is loosely draped in folds. At the right side are two great ears, or wings, wired to make them retain their form. One wing stands up, the other points coquettishly downward. But the Panama Canal turban is as single as it is chic—and that is saying something.



4944—Misses' Costume. With attached straight skirt plaited at top, high waistline. Width about 1 3-4 yard. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 4 1-8 yards 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

4576—Misses' Costume. With Underbody having high or square neck and one-piece sleeves perforated for shorter length. Attached straight gathered skirt. Width about 1 3-4 yard. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3 1-2 yards 36-inch material, 1-2 yard 36-inch light material, 1 yard 27-inch lace. Price, 15 cents.

5327—Misses' Waist. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price 15 cents.

5313—Misses' Straight Gathered Skirt. With high waistline. Three-piece foundation with straight gathered flounce. Width of foundation, about 1 1-2 yard. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Entire costume in medium size requires 5 7-8 yards 36-inch material.

4836—Misses' Waist. Sizes 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Price 15 cents.

4336—Misses' Straight Side-Plaited Skirt. High waistline. Suitable for flouncing. Width about 2 yards. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price 15 cents.

Entire costume in medium size requires 4 yards 44-inch material.

WHILE the fashions for the young follow those of their elders in great measure, there is naturally more simplicity displayed in the models of eighteen than for maturity. The models this week, while pretty for the young matron, are especially suited for the young girl and the debutante. The soft, round curves of youth, half concealed and half displayed in these charming frocks, may be simulated, though never quite attained, by the slender woman of maturity.

As for the colors to be employed in the development of these girlish models, it is hard to choose the color. Fifty per cent of the fashionable fabrics are blue, according to the news from Paris. And it seems that designers are expending their energies on making beautiful combinations of blue and other colors. Some of the results are charming—some are tagged "stylish," and must go at that. Certainly some of the combinations—even those from the most exclusive ateliers of Paris and Berlin—have not the "cache" of good taste to back their bizarre effects. The name is the only thing which gives them the entrance into fashionable shops on this side of the "pond."

But the new blues, which run the gamut of shades from the deep "midnight" blue to the celestial "echo blue"—which is just a suggestion of the blue of the sky at sundown—are singularly beautiful when developed in the quaint, charming frocks of the peach-blow debutante. One of the pretty, girlish frocks is a symphony in blue, the draped skirt of charmeuse in a subdued, rather metallic-looking shade of Dutch blue being relieved by a gorgeous-hued tunic of chiffon brocaded in reds, blues and

yellow in heavy silk threads. In spite of the brilliancy of the colors, they are all beautifully blended and make a striking and stylish looking costume, albeit not too much so for the debutante.

But there is nothing smarter or more useful in one's wardrobe than a white cloth costume. It is thoroughly artistic, and, fashioned as it is now with a color note and further relieved with a touch of fur trimming, it is both becoming and suitable for variety of occasions. Particularly is this true of the young girl's wardrobe. She is just attaining the dignity of young ladyhood, and while she desires the effects which produce the look of maturity, she must also have the charm of fresh, unsullied girlhood. White, woad, in the oyster and ivory shades, are therefore particularly becoming to this distinctive age where "maidenhood and womanhood meet."

Length of line and plain expanse of surface are best calculated to produce the successful white cloth costume. Colors and black may take to elaborate draperies and trimming schemes, but for white cloth, plain, though by no means severe, designs will always be found to work out most satisfactorily; and the white gown for winter wear has a distinction that is not shared in common with colored effects.

While broadcloth has been ousted by the advent of duvetyn and peau de peche this season, it still remains the most artistic material for a white costume. Oyster and ivory are the most exclusive tones, though cream color follows closely in favor.

One of the particularly pretty models developed in the "oyster" tone—a peculiar blue-grey-white hard to describe,

singularly effective in the costume—has a blouse front, surplised, with wide sleeveless armholes outlined with white coney fur. The long sleeves are of chiffon and attached to a thin silk foundation blouse. The V-neck is filled in with cross-over folds of black chiffon, and, above them folds of white chiffon, while a finely pleated Medici ruff of white chiffon outlines the neck in the back.

The surplice crosses to the right and is run in at the belt under a scroll ornament of white fur. The girdle—another touch of artistry—is of black chiffon and is tied in a huge butterfly bow in the back.

The pouched tunic skirt, finished at the lower edge with fur banding, does not extend across the front of the skirt, but is started at either side of a wide panel that is a continuation of the lower skirt. The lower part is hung below the hips in draped folds that are swung around below the knees in back.

Of course "sweet eighteen" may develop her costume in any preferred shade; and Paris has been making herculean efforts for the past two seasons to establish a vogue for eccentric and high colors. But nothing is

prettier, more girlish or more stylish looking than white. The effort for "loud" colors failed both last spring and last autumn. And if the color cards received from Paris for the winter and early spring are to be followed with any degree of acceptance—and they usually are—the dark-toned silks and fabrics will be "the" thing, the high colors being used, as at present, only for trimming.

These "color cards"—there are but few of them issued and they are correspondingly precious as showing the trend of the fashions abroad—are intended for the manufacturers of silks, woolsens and cottons, who must be guided, not alone for this season's colors, but for those of many months to come, the materials we are to buy. All such fabrics are on the looms before we are ready to don our costumes for this season, and if we could but have a glimpse of these magic cards, we could prognosticate our new gowns for a season or perhaps two ahead.

Many of the newer shades introduced this season will be continued—especially the browns and deep tans, but all are to remain low-toned—that is to say, dark in character.

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"THE MIDLANDERS"

By Charles Tenney Jackson

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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Uncle Michigan, an after the war rebel soldier living with another old Confederate captain in the Louisiana swamps picks up Aurelie, a baby girl, astray from an orphan asylum, on the streets of New Orleans, mistaking her for a boy. The old soldiers have been looking for a boy to bring up and educate that he may revive and lead their lost cause. They bring her up to young girlhood and Uncle Michigan and Aurelie find themselves settled near the Iowa river town of Rome with John Lindstrom, a quarry hand, who becomes soured and turns against the world because he is unjustly sentenced to a day in jail for contempt of the court of Judge Van Hart, Harlan's father—Harlan loves Aurelie and meets her outside the village in the evening and induces her to go with him to his mother to confess their attachment.

Wiley Curran, the town printer, helps Aurelie win the beauty prize offered by a metropolitan paper.

(Continued From Last Week)

CHAPTER XIV

BACK TO THE OLD TOWN.

Spring comes about Rome by simple tokens. In the black bottoms the willows gently free themselves from the sogging snow, bend upward ever so lightly, and presently are wands of furry gray. In the clay gaps of the hills one hears the tinkle of water under ice and over rock, answering the first call of the robins. The rabbit tracks along the fences drabble down to mere muddy markings in the snow and then are lost in the first faint green. Also, in town, housewives hang their rugs on the porches and beat them, stopping to look up at the blue and breathe, as if the winter's housing had taken a bit out of their souls which now was coming back; and one sees the children digging their toes into the mud on their way to school, testing eagerly its release from the frost.

But chiefly, in Rome people know spring has come when Rube Van Hart disappears. When the former leaguer began to climb the hills in February and look off south; and when his work in Carmichael's stable grew slack and his eyes vacant and his promises to coach the high school ball team more vague; and when he came silently in the News office to read the "pink uns" hanty was sold—paid no attention to tion to Jim Mims, the tramp printer asking for a chew, or to Wiley when he asked who looked good for the second cushion with the Cubs since Delahanty was sold—paid no attention to any one at all, but wandered down to the Junction and dreamily read the names of the box cars jogging down the cut, why then it was safe to set out garden truck—spring had come.

Then the News announced that Rufus Adrian Van Hart, one-time catcher with the Cubs, had gone south to help with the spring try-outs at San Antonio and would also get himself in condition. This pleased Rube and all the town kids and hurt nobody. Poor old Rube was merely stowed in a box car getting away just because spring called and baseball was here and he could not help it. Among the Van Harts there was no accounting for Rube.

And when Rube came back to town the women knew it was near time to take in house plants and let the children go for hazelnuts, and resume the lapsed work of the Shakespeare club. With Rube spring for a nip of frost.

But now watch, and Uncle Michigan spading up Mr. Curran's garden, disputing with his housekeeper while they knelt in the black damp earth over a package of seeds magnanimously distributed by the Honorable James S. Hall M. C. Their voices came to the editor at his desk. Jim Mims had gone to the blind tiger in the haymow of Carmichael's livery stable; and Aleck, the press boy had stolen off to Slim Creek to see if it was yet good bullhead fishing.

"If I'm ever going to congress," murmured the editor, "I must fire this spring fever and scold everybody into working!" He was watching Janet Vance tie her team of colts to the county-yard hitching rail, her trim, blue figure against the young elm green. She looked at her watch decisively. It was early for a county officer to be down town. She came across the street with her direct and springy step and to the News door. The editor took his feet off the desk and waved his hand lazily.

"Janet, let's go fishing. Let's get Old Mowry's wagon and take Aunt Abby and Jim Mims—if he's sober—and Mich and Aleck and all go fishing."

"Wiley, that's what you've always done the first spring weather. But this year—now—"

"Don't finish it. Now—congress—" "I drove in behind your back lot," she went on calmly, "and I see that the W. C. T. U. ladies are right. The size of that pile of beer bottles in your alley! Just suppose you'd bought books all your life instead of beer?"

"Janet," Curran smiled at her, "I never had a place to put the books all my life. But there's always been a place for the beer."

She looked at him in her old despair. "Now—now—" he went on and waved a hand at her, "don't scold. I'm up—I'm doing! In for a career—congress—anything! But the w—her, Janet! Can't a fellow sit once in a while over his pipe—and watch you through the smoke, perhaps—and dream?"

She shook her head. "I know," he went on lugubriously. "The problem with the new woman is, will she ever let a man go fishing?"

She smiled but continued her directness: "Tom Purcell of Earlville is going to take the active management of your campaign this summer. The committee of the Progressive league decided on him."

He shrugged. Up the cliff back of his shop the bluebirds were calling. The committee of the nascent Progressive league—and Janet—had kept Mr. Curran plugging rather steadily all winter. He had addressed farmers' institutes and gone to state conferences of the Progressives, had met Governor Delroy and the men of the state organization—"glad-handed around the circle," as he put it—and had also gone among the men of his own county—lodge meetings, church fairs, district-school entertainments. And on Arne's visits from school they had taken long drives to lonely precincts where they had discussed farm problems from Arne's new angles, and Wiley had told the men simply and frankly that he wanted them to vote for him in the primary.

"I don't know any other politics," he assured Janet.

"You don't need to. The county crowd knows now your candidacy is not a joke. I hear Judge Van Hart has written Congressman Hall that he'd better come home and look over his constituency. They feel you, Wiley!"

Wiley opened a benign eye. "Apparently, Tranner and Rice and Boydston are organizing this Retail Merchants' association, the secret motive of which is to get the town's advertising withheld from the News. That's one angle of the fight. Janet, I shan't have an advertiser left except the undertaker and he wants me to take it out in trade."

"Be serious, Wiley!" she retorted—and then Uncle Michigan stuck his old squirrel-skin cap in the window.

"April, Mr. Wiley, and dewberries air ripe down in Louisiana!"

"And the mockingbirds are singing in the canebrakes, Uncle Mich!"

"And if my ole house-boat wasn't done stuck hard and fast up yere—and if my little girl hadn't done gone off in the show business, I'd—"

"Uncle Mich!" roared the candidate, pounding the desk—"shut up, or I'll never get to congress! Bluebirds up Eagle Point! Bullhead fishing! Aunt Abby sowing lettuce! Get out of here with it all! Take April with you!"

"Uncle Michigan," smiled Miss Vance, "we're trying to talk business. Now you know that business and Mr. Wiley—"

"Fine!" cried the candidate—"Uncle Mich—"

Old Mich took off his cap. "Miss Vance, I know what gets Mr. Wiley. Done been my little girl!"

Miss Vance was impassive. Mr. Curran amiably evasive. "Your little girl? Mich, you old scoundrel, you haven't a sign of title to her. Why don't you tell us all—who was Aurelie, to begin with, and who was Captain Tinkletoes? It isn't right to wink and grin when people ask you about her—people never know what to believe!"

"Reckon decent people believe only what's good—and the others don't count. But my little girl come of better stock than those big bugs on High street."

"Well, who?"

Then Uncle Michigan did his abominable old trick. He leaned close and shut one eye tight and opened the other very wide, drew up his face so that the white whiskers, sticking out in all directions, made his face like a sunflower. Then he exploded his fa-

mous joke: "She done come from the Holy Family!"

Then he doubled over with laughter. That settled them! He roared it to Father Doyle when the good priest tried to settle Aurelie's patrimony; he chuckled it to Aunt Abby and the Epworth league ladies; he discomfited Mr. Curran and all the town with it—his little girl was descended from the Holy Family!

"Uncle Michigan," put in Miss Vance distantly, "what is Aurelie doing these days?"

"I dun-no exactly. Mr. Wiley will read you her letters."

"Mr. Wiley!" She looked at him. Mr. Wiley sighed. "Got a telegram from Hen McFetridge yesterday. They played to S. R. O. at Marshalltown. And another one from Cedar Rapids says: 'Biggest house here since '96.' Janet!"—he looked at her with the first burst of enthusiasm she had seen this morning—"Aurelie's a winner!"

The woman of 30 was looking off to the hills. "Wiley, I wouldn't publish all the things you do about her in the News. It's not good taste—all those press notices and things. And it doesn't do you any good in your new-career." She had hesitated and looked full at him. Uncle Michigan had gone back to scratching his garden bed. "The town says—" again she paused at his resentful wonder.

"The town says what?"

"That you must be rather in love with Aurelie."

He was on his feet before her. "Janet! They say that?"

"Well, you've run on in such enthusiasm about her. Of course it's just your way."

"My way? I can't help what the town says. The town made an outcast of me much as it did of Aurelie in the old days. But by George, Janet—this!"

"She is the sort you would love, Wiley. With all her courage, the brave fight, as you say she is making—she is one of the superlative feminine sort—or at least what you men stupidly imagine is the really feminine. Appealing to your absurd chivalry, as you call it; but actually your vanity—clinging to you and so giving you an enlarged sense of your strength, your wisdom, your indispensableness to womankind! Come now—she smiled good humoredly—"Isn't that the type of woman you like best?"

He faced her with a hurt laugh; she had begun with a touch of bitterness which her common sense subdued.

"The parasite? Not the woman who can help—and who dares demand! You men are all primitive in your ideas of women, Wiley."

"Janet," he answered slowly, "you don't understand. A child, misplaced, hurt, proud, struggling for the bit of good she sees—that is what I saw in Aurelie. I don't deny her appeal. I've felt like taking her in my arms and saying: 'Why, you dear kid, you ought not to be in this business!—knocking about cheap hotels and in such shows. You ought to have a home—a shelter—some one—'"

"That is just it," She smiled impersonally, and briefly. "Well, no matter, Wiley. Only I wondered why the bluebirds were calling to you this morning, and not congress! It is spring, Wiley!"

But Mr. Curran was put out and angry. He did not want her to divert the matter with her serenely measuring smile. "Janet!" he cried again. "I don't love her—no, no!"

"No—no! Merely attracted. As you are to bookposter girls and the magazine-cover girls!" She laughed now. "Oh, well, the eternal masculine!" Then she turned to him stubbornly: "But you are coming through this fight—this campaign—this man's work for us all."

"Yes," he answered quietly. "I will. And you've hurt me, Janet. But perhaps you were intending to."

She left him with another banter. He had a feeling that she was guessing shrewdly at the struggle dimly growing in his mind; he was trying to grasp her larger standards, her victorious self as a woman of the time, and his yielding to the common thrall of men in this chit of a girl. And he gave it up as a bad job, and turned to his work. But he observed that he did work the rest of the day, savagely and with effect. He would not listen to the bluebirds.

Bluebirds and spring ushered in full June. With his shop and his outdoor activities he was busied, but not too busied to read the scrawly letters from Aurelie which Uncle Mich brought.

Things had happened. The McFetridge combination had barnstormed the northwest and then garnered on one-night stands. The city did not seem to recognize last year's winner of the beauty contest. The Chronicle, having worked its subscription lists as far as might be on the exploitation, was rather indifferent to Miss Lindstrom. Other reviews were perfunctory. Morris Feldman said it was Mr. Hanbury's "rotten" play. But every one cheerfully admitted that, even young Mr. Hanbury of the Dubuque Register.

All this between lines of Aurelie's exuberant letters. She was undaunted. She was expanding vivaciously, throwing herself into work, living every minute. Her first glimpse of a city fascinated her. She bewildered Uncle Michigan with her adventures.

"That limb of a girl," commented Aunt Abby, "she ought to be home. It isn't doing her a mite of good, Wiley."

"Home?" murmured Mr. Curran. "Where is Aurelie's home?"

"She ought to be gathered up and taken care of!"

"Yes," Mr. Curran sighed. "I think so too, now."

The next they heard was of a wrangle between the McFetridges and Morris Feldman. Then Mr. Feldman was "out" and the "house was dark" and she was boarding with Miss Norman who was a "perfect dear." Then the company reorganized with a lot of expensive scenery and a new play which the "angels" had procured. Then they had a summer booking and Aurelie was to be "leading lady!" Out in the west again, somewhere! So Aurelie put it.

Mr. Curran was struck dumb. Aurelie a "leading lady!" He could not kick his job-press that day. "That girl," he mused, "must just be running that show and the twins and everything!"

"Done goin' to occupy the land!" chuckled Uncle Michigan.

One afternoon when the sugar trees over the town were summer-heavy, and from the uplands came the faint click-click of the first mowers, and the young corn was high across the bottoms, Mr. Curran, looking up from his press, saw the Van Hart surrey at his door. It held two suitcases and a bulldog the like of which in jowl and legs Rome, Iowa, had never before seen. And a broad-shouldered young man was descending. Mr. Curran threw proofs to the wind and seized his hands.

"Harlan! Back to the old town!"

"Fine! Going to stay, Wiley. Not exactly at the head of my class but I got through comfortably." Harlan drew himself up and looked across at the dingy windows of his father's old law office above the bank. "I'm going to buck into the work, the worst you ever saw, Wiley."

"It's great. So many of our young men drift west or to the cities. But you—right here with the home folks."

"Right here." He looked at his friend with the old affectionate intimacy. "I hear, Wiley, you're going to run for congress!"

"Yes. They got me into it. We'll make Hall busy, too."

Harlan smiled gravely. "Father wrote me of it."

Wiley glanced up at him. "Your father isn't for me, Harlan. And he's a pretty big man. But—eastern. We're rattling on pretty strong for 'em out here! Direct elections for senators, the initiative, the recall of judges—the control of wealth by the state—the new democracy, boy. But you know all of it. The old dreams we used to argue in the News shop! Why we—the old News and I—we sort of raised you, Harlan. We made you as much as Harvard!"

Harlan smiled. Wiley's eyes were shining. They had a great brother love, a faith, a pride.

"What's got into you, Wiley? You're changed—you're awakened! Your campaign—the big fight ahead? Is that it?"

"I shouldn't wonder! Everything seems changed. Even the old town—God bless it, it's come to seem green and fair and livable? Yes, I awakened, Harlan. So's the old town! We're even going to have a new building—the McFetridge twins are going to remodel the tin opera-house."

"Yes?"

"And they've got a new show out. And the leading woman is little Aurelie Lindstrom!"

His friend's face had hardened.

"Yes," Harlan muttered.

"You knew?"

(To Be Continued)

THE CORLISS SYSTEM.

By Ray Corliss of Petaluma.

(Editor's note—The Corliss Brothers have one of the largest ranches in the vicinity of Petaluma, running from nine to twelve thousand hens. The operations of this ranch are always watched with a great deal of interest on the part of the poultrymen in Petaluma, as it is a well-known fact that the two young men who operate this ranch have made a phenomenal success of the business. Mr. Ray Corliss, whose name appears at the head of this article, stated to the editor a few days ago that he had started in the poultry business a week before the great earthquake with a capital of one hundred dollars, and that at the present writing he was twenty-four thousand dollars ahead of the game. This is success such as few men ever achieve in the poultry industry, and for that reason is deserving of the most careful consideration on the part of the amateur or professional chicken-raiser.)

WHEN I started in the poultry business I did so with the idea of making all the money I could, not with any thought of getting an assortment of fancy houses or other paraphernalia. Indeed, with the small capital that I had it would have been impossible for me to build anything like a fancy house or chicken trough, so I had to content myself with the very cheapest houses and other apparatus that I could get. I found that the chickens would do just as well in a house that cost me eleven dollars as in one that cost fifty, and after I got where I could have built the latter sort of houses I decided that the cheap ones would serve the purpose just as well, and that I would be money ahead in using them. And so today you will find on this ranch nothing but the most modest sort of equipment. I know it to be a fact that more men go under in the poultry business because they sink a lot of money in unnecessary fixtures than for any other reason. The chicken business is no gold mine, although there is good money in it if it is rightly handled.

I do not do my own hatching, for the reason that I find that it pays me better to buy my chicks already hatched. I can hatch them, true, but the amount of energy that I would use up in this way put on the specialties that I have; that is, egg production and pullets, will bring me in more money than if I scatter that energy and spend part of my time hatching chicks. I get very good chicks from the hatcheries, who make it their business to see that the customer gets good babies. The biggest poultrymen in the country are coming to see that we must specialize if we are to get the best out of the business.

My brooder houses, like everything else on the place, are cheap, but serviceable. I build and equip them with stoves at a cost of eighty dollars each.

The fresh air is the main features in these houses worthy of attention. The chick cannot get along without all the fresh air in the country, so I make the windows so plenty of oxygen is admitted both for the chicks and for the flame of the oil burner. The windows are set close to the floor so the chicks can get all the light they need and are made so they open in from the top. At the sides are built a sort of a shutter, so arranged that it is impossible for the air to enter at the sides. It is all forced in from the top, and rising a little as it comes in it is warmed before it touches the chicks. This is an important feature, for it is liable to hurt the chicks if the cold air strikes them in the warm room in that way.

The houses are eleven by eighteen feet on the floor, and five feet to the eaves. They are capable of holding twelve hundred chicks, which I deem to be the largest number that can be run together with the best degree of success. The cost for fuel of raising a batch of chicks is about \$22. I use the Hunter Stove System, which permits of a great number of babies being brooded with a very small expenditure of time.

The temperature of the brooders is a question which is a great deal discussed. I have found that it does not matter what the temperature is, as long as the chicks are comfortable. I look into the houses, and if the chicks are crowding together I raise the temperature, for I know they are chilly. If, on the other hand, they are gasping for breath and have their wings spread out I turn the fire down, for I know they are too hot. That is all there is to it, and if anyone follows this plan they will never have any trouble with the birds. Of course, at nights it is different. I have an electrical alarm system by which any degree of variation in the temperature is made known, but even then I figure on just about how warm the chicks wanted it through the day and base the regulation of the alarm on that. Some batches of chicks will

want it ten degrees warmer than others.

I have the water system arranged so that it is very little trouble to keep the brooders supplied. For every house there is a faucet just outside the house, and I cut a hole in the wall through which a little flat trough may be shoved. When the chicks are small this trough is only shoved in a little, just enough that the chicks may drink but may not get in and drown. When they are older it is shoved in a little further and so on. The whole arrangement is just like a drawer. And the faucet may be left dripping in the trough so that one need only have to look after the water once a day.

I keep the floors of the brooders covered with sand, as a matter of cleanliness. This sand is cleaned out as often as needed, which is about once a week. I have small mash troughs in the brooder which are made much the same as any mash troughs that anyone makes.

I brood about 33,000 chicks a year. I sell a good many of the pullets so I will have probably seven thousand to sell in the course of the year. This is an item of a good deal of importance on a place like this, for good pullets will bring seven to eight dollars a dozen and the broilers will bring in good money also. This is about the limit of my capacity, though.

The rations for the baby chicks are dictated by common sense and a knowledge of what chickens like. For the first day the babies receive nothing but grit and charcoal and water. The yolk of the eggs, which is absorbed into the rectum of the chicks before it is hatched, furnishes all the nourishment the baby will need for forty-eight hours. Then, for the first three weeks, the birds get nothing but some good chick food composed of cracked and small grains. I buy this already prepared as I can get it cheaper in this way than to try to get the different grains myself. I may mention at this point that the feeding of the charcoal to the chick, in large quantities, is an important factor in the success of the raiser, for charcoal is a tonic, a medicine and everything desirable, all in one. And it has none of the bad effects of some of the medicines, for there is never any weakness resulting from its use.

The third week I give the chicks a ration of soft mash, moistened, as follows:

Ground corn, one part.
Coarse shorts, two parts.
Bran, one part.
Beef scraps, one-half part.
Horse meat, one-half part.

A word in regard to the feeding of fresh meat to the chicks. I have two reasons for giving them this stuff, the one is that it is much better than the beef scraps, although I do use some of that, the other is that it keeps them from picking each others toes. Toe picking is absolutely the worst vice a chick can acquire, for I have lost as high as eighty in an hour from a house of twelve hundred from this cause. And you may see that that means money. Now if the birds have a little fresh meat they will eat that and forget all about their toes. Especially is this true of the stove systems where the chick has no hover. Some remedy is needed more there than in any other system, and although I have tried almost everything one ever heard of I find the fresh meat is better than anything else.

I keep the chicks in the brooder houses two months. Most people leave them there three, but I have found that it pays to take them away earlier, for then they will get accustomed to their new houses sooner and more easily than if they are a month older, and they will probably begin to lay a little sooner. It is easier to move them then, too, for they are not as wild, and a two months' old pullet is easier to handle than a three months old one.

(To Be Continued)

Crested Turkeys.

While not a recognized variety, there are seen at times turkeys with crests, or topknots. This seems to be rather a freak than a natural appendage. In the crested fowls, known as the Polish family among chickens, there is an unusual skull formation which naturally belongs to this breed. But with the turkeys (and ducks as well) the crest seems to be an unnatural growth. There are but few of these to be seen at the present time.

Send all surplus stock to market. It is a loss to keep them.

Keep the chicks growing every minute.

POULTRY.

Edited by ROY V. BRANDT.

PROFITS OF TURKEY GROWING.

COST of production and chance for profits—It is claimed that, in the west and the southwest under ordinarily good conditions, turkeys can be grown and sold at 3 to 8 1-2 cents a pound, live weight, and return a profit to the growers. When the possibility of an advance of 3 or 4 cents per pound is considered it will readily be seen that there is a chance for good profits. In addition to this there is an opportunity for smaller growers who live near towns and villages to dress and sell their turkeys to private customers at the local retail prices. All admit that, if it were not for the unnatural losses that have been sustained in the past few years, much more profit could be made from growing turkeys. These losses are largely chargeable to conditions that may be removed by following the laws of nature in selecting and pairing the breeding stock.

Turkeys Compared with other Live Stock—There is no other kind of live stock that will return so large a profit to the successful producer as will poultry, and no kind of poultry is more profitable than turkeys when properly handled. The fact that turkeys will, from the time they are six weeks old until winter sets in, gain the greater part of their entire living from bugs, grasshoppers, and waste grain that they pick up in their wanderings over the range, assures their existence through this period at little or no cost to the grower. In other words, they may be termed self-sustaining foragers where they have sufficient range.

Increased Demand for Turkeys—The chance for profit in the production of turkeys is gradually improving as a result of a more general use of the flesh. They are now used not only for roasting, but to an increasing extent as cold cuts for sandwiches and for salads, and large numbers of poult are used for broilers. Late-hatched poult do well for this purpose, and, while there cannot be much opportunity for growing poult to maturity when they are hatched late in the season, they may be sold for broilers at a good profit. No dish is more valued in our large cities at the present time than the broiled poult.

Preferred Weights for Market—Turkeys that are hatched early in the spring should grow to weigh from 14 to 20 pounds by Thanksgiving week. These weights are often exceeded by the best growers, but as they are the most popular and most readily produced, they are suggested as the most advisable. The average yield of turkey hens is from 18 to 30 eggs, each of which can usually be counted on to produce a living poult. The question of profit from keeping turkeys simply resolves itself into the ability of the grower to bring them to a marketable size. This can readily be done if care and attention be given to all the requirements for success.

Lawn clippings make excellent green food.

Corn fed alone is too heating for summer.

MARKETING EGGS.

Two communities in Minnesota have had co-operative egg-marketing associations for several years. The Dassel Farmers' club organized one in 1910. Since that time it has marketed 125,000 eggs in cartons at a premium of \$3000. This club also handles livestock, dressed poultry, seed grain, seed corn and other farm products, and buys machinery, feed, twine, seed and other farm supplies. Barnum also has an egg-marketing association. It handles nothing but strictly fresh eggs, and has built up a mammoth business. Barnum is looked to as one of the best egg markets in Minnesota.

BIG POULTRY BUSINESS.

Harbaugh & Co., the largest dealers in San Francisco, report that the poultry sales in that city this season were far above any season ever known. Especially was this so in the turkey sales. Mr. Harbaugh said that since they began business, five years ago, their business has been on the increase each season. The Harbaugh company, through handling the bulk of poultry shipments to this city, have become a great factor in establishing the market values. The largest consumers of poultry in this city rely entirely upon the Harbaugh company for their supply. With such a solidly-built business this firm is able to secure the highest prices for poultry shippers, and never hesitate to make their market prices widely known, so that shippers can know what they may receive for their consignments. For the month of November the poultry sales of this firm ran close to \$62,000, and they are expecting to greatly exceed this amount during the month of December.

Look out for lice and mites this month as they breed rapidly.

Weed out all poorly developed and weak looking chicks.

Coulson's
EGG FOOD

A QUICK MOLT

You want a well balanced ration of good strength in protein like

Coulson's Egg Food

To go through the molt quickly and get your share of the eggs in the fall.

Write us for Free Book "Chickens."

COULSON CO.
Petaluma, California



HARBAUGH COMPANY

WHOLESALE
LIVE & DRESSED POULTRY,
BUTTER & EGGS

SAN FRANCISCO

MR. POULTRY RAISER:—

WHY NOT SHIP YOUR POULTRY TO PEOPLE WHO MAKE A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING POULTRY?

We are not SPECULATIVE DEALERS, who sell at ONE PRICE and remit at ANOTHER. We do a strictly commission business, remitting at actual sales (or at such prices at which your stock sells). When placing your poultry with us to sell you place it among competitive buyers, thus assuring sales at full market value.

The General Market price, or at which our sales were made week ending Nov. 29, 1913, were as follows.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Broilers, under 1 1/2 lbs.	25@28c	Small Hens, under 2 lbs.	15c
Broilers, 1 1/2-2 lbs.	23@25c	Medium Hens, 2-4 lbs.	15@16c
Fryers, 2-3 lbs.	19@20c	Large Hens, over 4 lbs.	16@17c
Young Roosters, 3 lbs. over	18c	Young Pekin Ducks	20@22c
Live Young Turkeys	21@23c	Fat Young Geese	15@16c
Dressed Young Turkeys	22@26c	Squabs, per dozen	\$2.00@3.00

Broilers not so plentiful and prices are firm. Good hens are in good demand. Ship to arrive Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week. CULLS AND POOR STOCK sell on their merits.

We especially want your shipments of Live and Dressed Turkeys each week. Will need 5000 head for Christmas trade.

We handle more poultry on consignment than any two houses in San Francisco. WHY?

This advertisement will appear in this paper exclusively for one year, and will be our method of quoting as nearly as possible the poultry market in general.

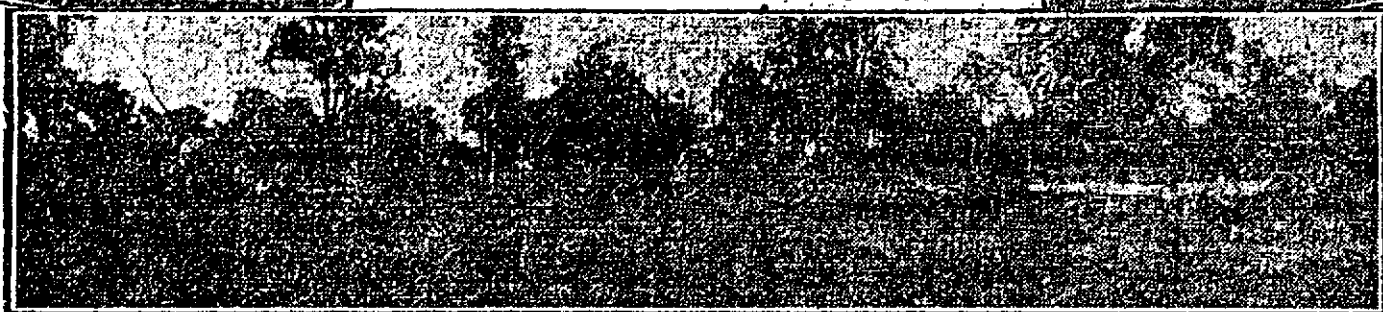
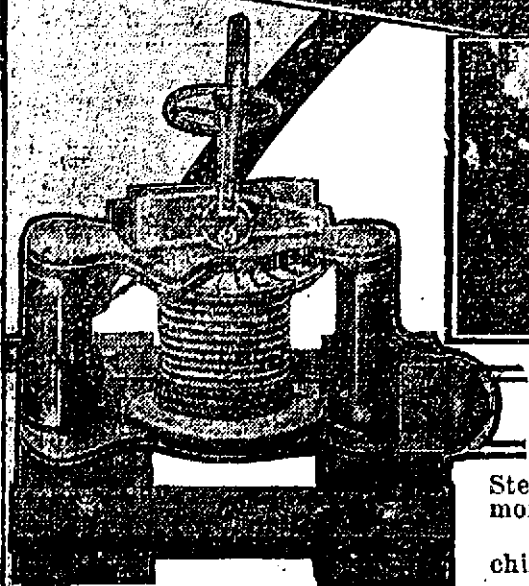
We solicit your correspondence by wire or letter.

(Mention California Farmer)

Pull Out Every Stump

**This Year
Write For
My Great
Book and
Low Prices
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Mail the Coupon!



Make this your banner profit year! Farm all your land. Pull out the stumps—plant on virgin soil and reap the reward of increased land value and big crops that you won't get if you let the stumps stand!

Get my new free book at once, explaining all the facts and figures about the Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller—the machine that so many thousands of farmers are making big money with throughout the country.

Let me tell you how you can easily make \$100.00 profit for every \$1.00 invested in the Hercules machine, not only the first year, but for years and years to come.

HERCULES

All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller

With a Hercules, you turn your loafer stump land into money land and harvest money crops. The work is easy, quick, safe and sure. The Hercules pulls out the roots and all—no grubbing or plowing into snags.

Pulls An Acre of Stumps A Day

Let me send you my free book that shows what other progressive farmers have done and are doing. Read where they pull the biggest stumps in five minutes, clearing an acre of stumps a day. See the actual photographic illustrations of scenes from many states. Read about Hercules.

Construction

The Hercules is the one all-steel triple power stump puller made. It will pull any stump, green tree or hedge without straining or breaking. It is 60% lighter, and 400% stronger than any "semi-steel" or cast iron puller made. Don't be fooled on names that sound like genuine steel. Get a Hercules and be sure. It's the only puller with double safety ratchets—has self-anchoring and stump-anchoring features and is built low to the ground.

B. A. FULLER, President

HERCULES MFG. CO.

863 22nd Street., Centerville, Iowa

My 3-Year Guarantee

If any casting of your Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller breaks, any time within three years, Whether the Fault Is Yours or the Machine's, I will absolutely replace any such part free of all cost to you. There are no conditions to this guarantee whatever. Any casting will be replaced promptly, whether the machine breaks by accident or through any flaw in workmanship or material.

My New Low Prices Beat All

To the first buyer in each locality I am making a special price offer this year that is bound to gain the attention and get hundreds and hundreds of orders from farmers everywhere. I want you to get in on this bargain at once. The limited number of these machines won't last long at the price I am making. If you write me at once on the coupon below or on a postal I will reserve one of these machines until I hear from you whether or not you are going to buy. Understand, your request for my book is not an order. I simply want to get the book to you at once, so that you can read the remarkable facts about the Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller and how it does such splendid work, making big profits for owners everywhere.

Mail Coupon

or a postal right now before you forget, or take down the name and address and write as soon as you get a minute's time. Address me personally.



Mr. B. A. FULLER, President, Hercules Manufacturing Co.
863 22nd Street., Centerville, Iowa

Dear Sir: Please send me free book about the Hercules Triple Power All-Steel Stump Puller. Also your low price to first purchasers.

Name _____
Town _____
State _____
Route No. _____

REMOVING STUMPS BY PULLING.

THE very best method of clearing land is to pull out the stumps.

This method removes practically all of the roots to a great depth depending upon the nature of the soil and condition of the roots.

The usual procedure in removing orchard trees which must be removed to be replaced with a better variety or for thinning purposes, is cut off the top, leaving a stump two to three feet high and preferably just below the forks of the branches.

This will enable the puller to get a hard and fast hold which will not slip.

In the case of trees dying of oak fungus it is desirable to remove all

of the roots and pulling seems to be the most practical way. To remove as many of the roots by digging as a stump-puller will pull out would be entirely too costly.

A great many orchard trees have been removed since fruit-growing had its boom in California, and the use of a puller has generally been resorted to as the most practical method.

One great advantage of removing stumps by pulling is the rapidity with which the work may be done. In the work of pulling orchard tree stumps 200 in a day is not uncommon. The number pulled, however, depends somewhat on size and the condition of the ground.

In pulling stumps, as with anything else, judgment must be used in set-

ting the machine so that it will remain put. Much time is lost by the careless operator in resetting the machine if not properly done at first.

It must be borne in mind that in order to pull a stump a force must be applied greater than the resistance offered by the roots which hold the stump in the ground, or else the stump will pull the stump-puller. To depend on a weak anchorage or upon a stump that is plainly weaker than the stump to be removed will never do.

Pulling stumps should be done in much the same manner that a dentist pulls a tooth. A good dentist will examine the tooth carefully to determine as far as may be the resistance likely to be offered. If the patient is timid he does not weaken

his cause by remarking that "it is a very strong tooth and will come hard if at all," but he makes his preparations, getting a firm anchorage, a hold that will not slip and pulls it out in the direction of the least resistance. If properly done the tooth, like the stump, is drawn out with all its roots, as it should be.

To illustrate a case in point a dentist once upon a time pulled five times on patient's tooth and gave it up. Later when cocaine came into use in dentistry the dentist treated the tooth, then slipped his forceps down close and with a confident pull extracted the tooth. If a man is afraid of his hold, or breaking his forcep—puller—or his strength—anchorage—he will not be a success pulling stumps.